Fifth Series Vol. LVI - No. 17

Friday, January 30, 1976
Magha 10, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifteenth Session)

(Vol. LVI contains Nos. 11-22)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2.00

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LOK SABHA

Friday, January 30, 1976/*Magha* 10, 1897 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Fifty-nine minutes past Ten of the Clock.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

11.00 hrs.

The Members stood in silence for two minutes in memory of those who gave their lives in the struggle for India's freedom.

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hotel-Cum-Cottage Complex in Goa

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*327. SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR':
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation's Rs. 2 crore hotel-*cum*-cottage complex in Goa has been delayed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). India Tourism Development Corporation has formulated a scheme in November, 1975 for construction of a hotel-*cum*-cottage complex in Goa. The scheme is under consideration of Government.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : अध्यक्षजी यह जानकर बहुत दुख होता है कि दुनिया मे पर्यटन से जो रेवेन्यू प्राप्त होती है उसका 0.13 प्रतिशत हिन्दुस्तान को मिलता है जबकि भारत मे ऐतिहासिक सम्पत्ति, प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य और ऐसे दूसरे सारे सामान मौजूद है जिनसे पर्यटन का विकास किया जा सकता है और गोंवा की इस सन्दर्भ में खास विशेषता है जहां पर समुद्र के किनारे के सौन्दर्य को बढाया जाये तो वहा पर पर्यटन का बहुत बड़ा सेन्टर बन सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हू होटल और काटेज काम्प्लेक्स के विकास की आपने जो योजना बनाई उसको कार्यान्वित करने मे क्यों विलम्ब हो रहा है? क्या सरकार ने कोई दूसरा सुझाव दिया है, क्या इस योजना को पूरा नहीं किया जायेगा ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : कोई खास देर तो नही हो रही है जैसा कि जवाब में मैंने कहा है आई टी डी सी की यह स्कीम 1975 में तैयार हुई है, वह आ चुकी है और उसकी देखभाल हो रही है और हमें आशा है जल्दी से जल्दी वह अमल में आ सकेगी। मैं एग्री करता हूं इसको करने की जरूरत है, उसकी पूरी कोशिश भी हो रही है ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पर्यटक हमारे देश मे आये।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : मैं जानना चाहूगा कि आपने इस बात को कबूल कर लिया है कि होटेल काम्प्लेक्स बनाना जरूरी है तो क्या उसके लिए कोई टाइम लिमिट तय की है या यू ही चलने वाला प्रोसेस है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : टाइम लिमिट तो कोई नही है लेकिन जल्दी से जल्दी इसको किया जायेगा।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: May I know if the Government is aware that in Goa already the Tatas have put up a very sumptuous hotel-cum-cottage complex at what is reported to be the finest site which was let go off by the Government and in the competition they have failed entirely in so far as the Tatas are concerned. Why is it that our public sector behaves so inefficiently in this kind of way?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It is true that the Tatas have put up a hotel complex in Goa. But to say that we have lost in the race is not correct. There are a large number of beaches in Goa which require to be developed. The I.T.D.C. is putting up a hotel complex there very soon.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the delay in the execution of the scheme is due to non-availability of land for the purpose and that the Government of Goa has not been able to secure the land?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The location of the site has been earmarked by the I.T.D.C. and a request has been made by them to the Government of Goa to acquire the land as early as possible. It is true that the Government of Goa is faced with certain difficulties. We have been assured that they are taking steps and the land will be acquired very soon.

Demand for Rationalisation of Structure of Excise Duty

*329. DR RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry has demanded rationalisation of the structure of excise duty; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry has sent a representation to the Finance Minister making certain suggestions regarding excise duties.

(b) The Hon'ble Member will no doubt appreciate that Government's reaction to the suggestions made by the Chamber on taxation matters cannot be disclosed at this stage. As regards procedural matters the position is as under:

Extension of provisions of rule 56A of the Central Excise Rules.—Provisions of Rule 56A of the Central Excise Rules are used selectively and cannot be widened to cover all items of industrial consumption.

Wherehousing—There are special considerations in respect of the commodities presently entitled for this facility. It is not possible to extend this facility to other commodities at present

Valuation—Valuation rules have been revised only recently. Detailed instructions have been issued to cover various situations and the position is kept under review.

DR. RANEN SEN: The Hon. Minister has taken shelter behind the fact that in the public interest or some other interest, the suggestions made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce cannot be disclosed. I don't know why, because the newspapers have already reported it. May I know whether it is a fact that Mr Bhutalia, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has made a suggestion to the Finance Ministry that instead of the present system of levying central excise tax on whole-sale prices, they should be levied on value after tax? May I know whether the Government is aware of this fact and, secondly, if the Government is aware

of it, may I know what is the reaction of Government to this suggestion?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I cannot give the reaction of the Government in the pre-budget session like this. That is why I told the Hon. Members and the House that I cannot disclose the reactions of the Government to proposals regarding taxation. I am not taking shelter under any other thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But you can tell us the proposals Dr. Sen wanted information whether there is any proposal from the Chamber of Commerce

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The Hon. Member is aware of the representations made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; it has come in the papers

MR. SPEAKER: Can you give any broad details?

DR. RANEN SEN: This suggestion was made long ago. Now it is pre-budget time, but the suggestion was made several months ago. So, the budget has nothing to do with it

However, my second question is whether it is a fact that they have said that if tax is imposed after, then there will be more production in each unit since now there is resistance from the consumer because of the high prices due to the present system, whereas the price will then be less and the public will be able to purchase goods as they like?

Secondly, I would like to know whether they have suggested any simplified procedure of tax administration or not.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the procedure part is concerned I can give my reaction but so far as the suggestions regarding tax on individual items and the over-all taxation policy are concerned, I cannot disclose my reaction.

Regarding the procedure, this has been a constant endeavour and we have already taken certain measures. We have given the reaction of Government regarding the application of Rule 56A, regarding valuation and regarding warehousing facilities and I have given our reaction that these suggestions are not acceptable to us.

Remittances received from Abroad by Voluntary Organisations in India

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*331 SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some voluntary organisations in this country are receiving remittances from foreign countries either in the name of the organisation or in the name of individual office bearers;

(b) if so, the names of such organisations and the amount of assistance received by them in the year 1975-76, and

(c) the names of the countries from which the assistance was received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Several organisations in India are known to receive remittances from foreign countries.

(b) and (c). The term "voluntary organisation" is too broad and could cover a very large number of organisations, both big and small, working in various fields, and therefore, it is exceedingly difficult to make a list of all such organisations. Secondly, the Reserve Bank can compile information only in respect of remittances received in excess of Rs. 10,000 individually as, under the current

practices, broad details of purpose of remittances need be given by authorised dealers only in respect of remittances in excess of this amount (Rs. 10,000). Thirdly, even if a list of "voluntary organisations" is given to the Reserve Bank, it will take considerable time and effort to gather basic data from the large number of authorised dealers and compile the required information, and effort involved may not be commensurate with the results to be achieved. Lastly, it is not possible to collect data for 1975-76 at this stage as the year is not yet over.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: The hon. Minister has not replied to part (c) of the Question, namely, the names of the countries from which the assistance was received.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: In the foreign press, the CIA activities were mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked about the names of countries from whom the assistance was received

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It will not be very good to mention the countries.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Have you information about the countries from which assistance has been received?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is really not understandable We get information from the CIA, but the Reserve Bank cannot give the information!

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The fact is that, from the disclosures; made in the various foreign presses, we gather that there are CIA activities in a number of countries.... (*Interruptions*)

श्री ग्रनादिचरण दास : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने हमारे प्रश्न का जवाब नही दिया, बल्कि उस को एवाएड किया है। हम ने 15 दिन पहले इस प्रश्न का नोटिस दिया था, इस पीरियड में यह सारा डेटा क्लैक्ट हो जाना चाहिये था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—जैसे गांधी पीस फाउण्डेशन है, ग्राक्स-फेम (इण्डिया) है, इन के ग्रलावा ग्रौर भी कई ग्रार्गेनाइजेशन्ज काम कर रही हैं, इन की गतिविधियां क्या है, इन को कितना पैसा मिला है, किस से मिला है ग्रौर उस पैसे का कैसे खर्च किया गया है ? क्या जय प्रकाश नारायण के ग्रान्दोलन में खर्च किया गया है ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I quite share the concern, and I would like to place it on record that Government is aware of all these. As a matter of fact, this question was raised on the floor of this House, and it has been discussed on more than one occasion. It was precisely for these things that it was decided to bring forward the Foreign Contributions Bill. That Report is already on the floor of the Rajya Sabha. All these matters which have been mentioned by him can be discussed then.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: The foreign financial assistance given to many organisations in this country is known from various newspapers, though not from the Government May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact or at least whether it is within the knowledge of the Ministry—I would like to know at least that much, nothing more than that—that an organization called World University Service in India has been operating in the last five years in the field of students, specially to organize chauvinistic movement and linguistic movement in different parts of the country getting direct financial assistance from some countries, and, secondly, whether an organization called the Indian Assembly of Youth has also been actively operating in the field in the name of family planning programmes getting every year some million dol-

lars from foreign countries. I want to know whether this is within the knowledge of the Ministry and if not, whether the Ministry is prepared to make an investigation into it.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: We are grateful for the specific information given, but I would like to say that even the Home Ministry may not have a full record or a list of all these voluntary organisations, but since the hon. Member has given names of these two voluntary organizations, that can be looked into. But we are aware that a number of these voluntary organizations, directly or indirectly, have been carrying on activities which are detrimental to the interests of our country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know from the hon Minister, are all foreign remittances not channelled through the Reserve Bank? Do the Reserve Bank not know about the foreign assistance to various organizations including individuals? If all this is channelled through the Reserve Bank. Can the Government not know to whom the foreign remittances have come? Can you tell us the names of the major parties to whom huge amounts of foreign exchange were paid, say more than 10,000 dollars? What is the reason for reservation in this?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: That is precisely connected with the question. We do not have that specific detailed information, because the Reserve Bank only collects it for a purpose and over a certain amount. Hundreds of agencies are authorised and to have a compilation of all this information would not be commensurate with the gains.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, there is a specific suggestion. If you cannot collect all the details, can' you collect details about remittance for more than 10,000 dollars? I think, that is a reasonable suggestion.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I share the concern.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Does the Reserve Bank have the information or not? That is the question.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: The hon. Minister has said that the trouble, expenditure and time in collecting this information would not be commensurate with the gains from the information to be supplied. She has also, I do not know whether wittingly or unwittingly, admitted that even the Home Ministry does not have this information. I submit that this is a very strange thing. The country, the Prime Minister and everybody in this country is exercised over the activities of foreign espionage agencies operating through voluntary organizations. May I know from the Government, not from one particular Ministry, whether they are seized of the problem and whether this House and the country will be assured that all steps are being taken, that need be taken, to check, screen these financial helps. The House should also be supplied with adequate information on these matters.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The Government is seized of the gravity of the situation. The Bill which is intended is to provide for three types of controls; whether there should be all round prohibition of that, or whether there should be prior control, or whether it should be intimated by the various academic institutions and others. I think, we do hope that in the next session of the House, this Bill will come and a discussion and all these things will be there on the floor of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am sure you will share our concern at the fact that the replies given here today reveal a really shocking state of lack of vigilance on the part of the Government whatever they may say. Although this is an Emergency which was promulgated in order to combat

the threat of foreign intervention and foreign subversion, the utter lack of vigilance has been revealed through her replies.

May I know—she said a little while ago something like authorised agencies—whether there is any practice or system whereby certain organizations in this country are authorised by the Reserve Bank or by the Government to receive foreign contributions regularly perhaps on the ground of some work that they are alleged to be doing here? If so, will she lay on the Table of the House—I am sure she cannot do it just now—a list of such so-called authorised agencies in this country which are permitted to receive regular contributions, along with the countries from which they receive these contributions?

AN HON. MEMBER: And also the purpose for which they are received.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: As far as possible, I will.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What did she say?

MR. SPEAKER: As far as possible she will try.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are there some authorised agencies which are authorised to receive contributions? If she says, 'Yes', then only the next part of my question arises—'whether she will place a list of such authorised agencies'. Are there any authorised organizations to receive contributions?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Authorised dealers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why don't you save this country from foreign subversion?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: After the answer given by the Minister that even the Home Ministry does not know actually how much foreign money is being received by the voluntary organizations here in India, may I know whether it is also a fact that your Home Ministry and the Research and Analysis Wing which is directly under the Prime Minister know it well that some people regularly visit the Embassies here in Delhi and receive money regularly and have you got any check on that? It is no question of 10,000 or 20,000 rupees, lakhs and lakhs of rupees are coming through that channel. Have the Government kept any watch on that?

MR. SPEAKER: This question you should ask the Home Minister. Next question—Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Let her say, 'Yes' or 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER: She cannot answer that. The Home Minister will answer.... (*Interruptions*)

Next question.

Loan advanced by Nationalised Banks for Additional Employment Scheme and Small Scale Industrial Scheme

*332. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan advanced by nationalised banks for Additional Employment Schemes and Small Scale Industrial Scheme in the year 1974-75 and upto 31st December, 1975; and

(b) the total amount of loan advanced during that period to large scale industries and specially to monopoly houses who come under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The available data on advances of public sector banks in respect of schemes taken as part of Employment Promotion Programmes (including Half-a-Million Jobs Programme and Additional Employment Programme) and small scale industries are set out below.

Outstanding advances of Public Sector Banks for schemes taken as part of Special Employment Programme and for small scale industry.

	Outstanding advances (Rs. crores)	
	As at the end of June 1974	As at the end of June 1975
Employment Promotion Programme	11·7	34·1
Small Scale Industry	868·3	942·7

So far as outstanding advances of public sector banks to large and medium industries are concerned, these stood at Rs. 3,617 crores as at the end of December, 1974.

Data compiled by Reserve Bank of India show that as at the end of December, 1974, public sector banks' outstanding advances to undertakings registered under Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969 amounted to Rs. 805.7 crores.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: The statement in part (a) of my question has rightly been stated. The answer to part (b) of my question is not clearly stated. I think the Ministry could not collect the final data upto 31st December, 1975. Anyway, the basic objective of nationalising the banks, if I am not wrong, was to help the poor and the down-trodden people and also the unemployed youth and not the big monopoly houses and big industrial houses. Based on that spirit, people were enthusiastic when the banks were nationalised. Now, the answer is that under the employment promotion programme, upto June, 1974, Rs. 11.7 crores were spent and upto June, 1975, Rs. 34.1 crores were spent while the large and medium-scale industries got Rs. 3,617 crores of financial support.

I would like to know from the Minister as to what was the actual demand in the additional employment scheme by the unemployed youth of the country from the banks through applications and how much was the demand from the small-scale industrial units and how far it was met upto June, 1974 and also upto June, 1975 and what was the percentage?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the figure relates to the period upto December, 1975, as the hon. Member has mentioned, it is not possible to collect. That is why I have given the figure upto December, 1974.

Regarding the demand, it is difficult to quantify the demand but I can give the number of applications received by the banks and to what extent we have been able to meet that requirement. Under the scheme the number of applications received upto June, 1975 was 67,761. The number of applications sanctioned was 31,907. The number of applications rejected was 25,000. The applications pending were 10,822. The amount involved was 34 crores or Rs. 3417.47 lakhs.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Whether new restrictions have been imposed in regard to the release of financial loan for additional employment scheme in 1976 and whether fresh relaxation has been made to arrange financial support and to give loan to the monopoly houses and big industrial units?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: There is no such principle. Perhaps, it would be wrong to say that we are giving assistance to the monopoly houses and whatever is needed for the industrial development of the country and to build up economy of the country, assistance is coming from the Commercial banks.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: May I know from the hon Minister what is the percentage of loan advanced to the small scale industrial units especially in Backward States like Bihar and U.P. in view of the deposit received by the banks in the States.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It would be too wide a question, namely to give the proportion between what is the deposit from a particular backward area and what percentage has been given from those areas for employment scheme.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: May I know from the hon. Minister, is it a fact that because of the encouragement given by the nationalised banks to large houses or industrial sectors, to-day in the backward regions, the credit and advance ratio is rather disproportionately unfavourable than the advanced regions. What steps are Government taking to remedy the situation?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: There is a certain imbalance in the credit deposit ratio in the rural areas and in order to advance the credit and to see that assistance goes to the neglected sector, more and more emphasis is given. If the hon. member is interested in figures, I can give the figures. I have already indicated certain figures showing the progress. But to indicate what is the actual credit deposit ratio in the backward areas, I have no ready figure.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Minister has stated that about 25,000 applications have been rejected and some have been sanctioned. I want to know what is the basis of rejection and what is the basis of sanction. Is there any political yard-stick for sanction and rejection? I would like to know the percentage of applications of the unemployed youth that has been rejected.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: There is no political yardstick. There is only one yardstick i.e economic yardstick. Regarding rejections, I would like to make it clear that mainly these schemes are sponsored by the State Administration. I would not like to mention the names of the States. We have found, in certain States where State Administration has taken an initiative and they have scrutinised the applications from the entrepreneurs, rejection is much less and where the State Government have merely acted as a post office, by passing on the applications to the bank and after detailed scrutiny it has been found that the rejection has increased. Therefore, this is a matter which is receiving our constant attention and we are in touch with the State Governments to see and to evolve the procedure by which the rejections could be reduced. I can tell the hon. members, to some extent there has been some improvement. Out of 100 applications 41 were sanctioned, 21 rejected and 38 pending. Now in 1975 sanction has increased from 41 to 47 out of every 100 applications and pendency reduced from 38 to 16. It would be possible for us to improve the system in a better way with the help and cooperation of the States Administrations.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It is very gratifying to note that the banking institutions have advanced Rs. 44 crores but I also request that they should see that these institutions work well. Now my question is this. They have starved the big industries of finance and if this step is pursued

further, I am afraid, they may close their factories and production may go down. Is the Minister going to consider giving of sufficient funds to them so that the big industries may run and produce more?

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about the small industries not about the big industries. Next question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I would like to make a submission to you about this question. We have tabled the question, and it was to elicit some specific information from the Government. But the question is so mutilated that it does not look like the question that we have sent for being answered. But I hope it is with your permission that the question has been mutilated like this.

MR. SPEAKER: You please ask the question. I cannot answer this offhand. Please bring it upto me later

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN. I am drawing your attention, because, I would like that you go into the matter.

MR SPEAKER: The list was out 5 days ago You should have written to me. I cannot answer this offhand here.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN· That is a very technical answer. I will come to you later and point it out to you. I will put my question.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Concerns

*333 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
DR. SARADISH ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 8425 on 2nd May, 1975 regarding violation of foreign exchange regulations by concerns and state:

(a) whether the investigations have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am very sorry to say that they have to give this answer and so the question has been mutilated in this fashion. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that on previous two occasions which were referred to in the question the same answer had been given by you in this House, and if the investigations about this company have been going on from 1974, I would like to know whether regarding the Hindustan Sanitaryware and industries, Bahadurgarh any officer or any director of this company has been arrested in Haryana in connection with this investigation about the violation of foreign exchange regulation and Customs Act If so, I would like to know their names. Further I would like to know whether they have been released and if they have been released, on what condition. I would also like to know the nature of the charges which have been levelled against them.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Regarding this question, I do concede that it has taken some time and these questions were tabled also earlier, but at the same time, I would say that there are two sides of this question, one is concerned more with the Income-tax side and the other the foreign exchange side, that is, violation of foreign exchange regulations.

Now, as regards that part of the question namely, violation of foreign exchange regulations, the case arose when the person gave this information. But, then, he has not been traced. It was difficult to proceed further without getting further information about the person. In the meantime, some more information has

come and, I think, we will be in a position now to go ahead with the case.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I should say that I am very much disappointed again by the Minister's giving this kind of analysis. (*Interruptions*). The hon. Minister, Shri Subramaniam had stated some time ago that CBI is to enquire into this case. I would like to know whether the CBI could find out only that the informer had absconded. I am sure that they could give some more facts. If so, what are those facts and have Government asked the Revenue Intelligence and other investigation agencies to go into it and thirdly was the Chairman of this Company, Shri S. L. Somani a person who unsuccessfully contested the election last time on the Swatantra Party ticket and was one of the big financiers of the so called "total revolution". I would like to know the facts about these.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: About the earlier part of his question, no arrest has been made of the person for the violation of foreign exchange regulations. As regards the other part of his question, enquiry in regard to income-tax and investigation is still going on. I am not aware of the latter part of his question whether he belongs to a particular party or not.

DR. SARADISH ROY: Sir, this question related to the year 1974. The question was first put in May and again in 1975, May. But up till now, the question remains unanswered. I want to know whether Somani Brothers who are operating mainly in Calcutta are also operating in Haryana, Rajasthan and Bombay and, whether allegations of violations of foreign exchange and customs regulations are there against them and whether some of the employees of this concern have recently been arrested in Haryana in connection with the foreign exchange violations, if so, whether an enquiry regarding the offences will be made properly through CBI or not.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, the Enforcement Directorate is investigating into this part. As regards violation of foreign exchange regulations, I conceded at the very beginning that it has taken time for the Government. We would see that this is conducted as early as possible.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister how many persons, during emergency, have been arrested for the violation of these foreign exchange regulations and whether during the raids or arrests, any personnel of management of the multinational corporation unit in India were also found?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I am sorry this is only about a specific case.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question by Mr. Sathe.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह ओरीजनल क्वेश्चन मेरा था । मुझे भी मौका देना चाहिए था ।

श्री वसंत साठे : हमें भी क्वेश्चन पूछने दोगे या ऐसे ही करते रहोगे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह बात नहीं चलेगी । जो मन में आया है करते हैं । हम भी चुन कर भेजे गये हैं कुछ पूछने के लिए ।

Grant of seniority by L.I.C. to released Emergency Commissioned Offices

*334. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether while good number of public undertakings have granted seniority to the released Emergency

Commissioned Officers absorbed by them, the Life Insurance Corporation has not done so;

(b) whether Government have received representation from these Officers to this effect; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). Representations from certain released Emergency Commissioned Officers now absorbed in the L.I.C. were received for grant of seniority on the basis of the service rendered in the Army. But, so far the Life Insurance Corporation of India has not allowed the benefit of seniority to the released Emergency Commissioned Officers.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, these young boys responded to the call of the nation in pursuance of the 1962 Chinese attack and they joined the emergency commissions. They gave five to six years of their valuable period, of life to the cause of the nation. After that when the Government found that the emergency was over and they did not need such a big army they decided to disband these officers and provide them vacancies in Government services. Whereas in direct services under the Central Government, *viz.*, Service Commissioned Officers Reservation of Vacancies Rules, 1971 their seniority is protected in terms of the years put in the army, that is, it is counted, the same notification was sent to the other public undertakings. I would like to know from the Government as to what are the criteria for the public sector undertakings? Whether they can discriminate in these cases and not give benefit of service?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The basic point was to absorb these officers and to rehabilitate them and for that very specific purpose the President had made these rules in 1971. So far as the public sector enterprises are concerned no directives have been issued. So far as autonomous bodies are concerned they were asked to fall in line as far as possible but it is not mandatory. It is open to them and not a directive which is obligatory.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have given directives to the public sector undertakings. Now, is it your contention that the public sector undertakings do not value or respect the directives given by the Government on the technical ground that they are not obligatory and mandatory?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: That is not my case. So far as reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Ex-Servicemen and their dependents are concerned there are directives which have to be specifically carried out but so far as this particular question of commissioned officers is concerned it was left to the public sector undertakings.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am only on the point of sanctity of directives.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: They are not directives.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Minister said that they were not directives but they were told to follow them as closely as possible. The question, therefore, arises whether Government is satisfied with the public sector enterprises making every effort to see that the spirit underlying Government's request is being carried out?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I am not trying to go into the difference between a directive and spirit but the fact remains it is the idea that they should be absorbed in accordance with the general thing but we cannot press to that extent where certain directives have been issued. Directives are issued for gov-

ernment policy but here it is left open to the Government.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: My question is, are you satisfied that it is being observed by the public sector undertakings in the spirit that the Government indicated to them?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: There is always scope for improvement.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Are Government aware that nearly 200 such Emergency Commissioned Officers who are now absorbed in various public sector enterprises including SBI and LIC are suffering from the same difficulty? In particular, is it not true that when LIC and allied bodies are giving certain benefits but are denying these commissioned officers the basic benefit of consideration of their seniority of service, the other two benefits given become almost meaningless? Why should Government not compel these bodies to fall in line with Government themselves, because after all, these young people, talented as they are, had responded to the appeal of Government and joined the Army and did meritorious service? Their talents, if they had not joined the Army, would have got them their seniority.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The seniority benefit has not been given by any public sector enterprise. One of the public enterprises has given the benefit of pay, but not of seniority.

Pay Structure of Central Government Employees

*335. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power Committee was set up to examine the feasibility of rationalisation of pay structures of the Central Government employees including Government undertakings;

(b) whether the said committee has submitted report to Government in favour of rationalisation of pay structures; and

(c) if so, when their recommendations are going to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). If the reference is to rationalisation of pay structures of Central Government employees including those of the Central Government departmental undertakings, the Third Pay Commission have already gone into this. If, however, the reference is to rationalisation of pay structures of Central Government employees and of employees of public sector undertakings, the answer is in the negative and accordingly parts (b) and (c) do not arise.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह सच है कि तीसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा जिन तनख्वाहों की सिफारिश की गई थी उन मे एनोम्लीज थी और क्या यह भी सच है कि उनकी तरफ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायीज और सरकारी कारखानों की मजदूर यूनियनों या संगठनो ने सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था, यदि हां तो उनके बारे मे सरकार का क्या कहना है या उसने क्या निश्चय किया है ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : हमारा सदैव प्रयास यह रहता है कि जो इस तरह की एनामलीज है और डिसआर्शज है उनको शीघ्र दूर किया जाए ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : किया है कुछ इनको दूर करने मे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के वेतन मानों और

सरकारी कारखानों में काम करने वाले लोगों के वेतनमानों में काफी बड़ा अन्तर है, अगर हां तो इस अंतर को मिटाने के सिलसिले में सरकार कौन सी कार्रवाई कर रही है या आगे करने का विचार रखती है ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : यह शुरू मे ही मान लिया गया था कि सरकारी या डिपार्टमेंटल जो कर्मचारी और जो पब्लिक सेक्टरों में काम करते हैं उन में काफी भेद है और इसीलिए यह तय हुआ था कि आइंदा जब कभी भी पे रिविजज वगैरह की प्रोपोजल्ज हों पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज मे उन के बार मे प्रायोर एप्रूवल या कनकरेंस ले ली जाए ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to the demand of the Central Government and public sector employees for a need-based minimum wage? A need-based wage was the demand of all Central Government employees, but at that time Government said that they may not be able to pay that 'at present', but it would be considered in future when the condition improved. Now the condition of Government has improwed a lot after getting Rs. 1500 crores, after unearthing it. Will this long-standing demand of the Central Government employees, in pursuance of which they went on strike and were harassed, beaten and jailed, now be reconsidered in the light of the improvement of the economic condition of Government?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: So far as the need for a rational, integrated wage-income policy is concerned, it is recognised ...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am talking of a need-based minimum wage.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Whether the revenue has improved by Rs. 1500 crores is a matter that will be considered at the time of the Budget.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My question was about a need-based minimum wage. Are Government reconsidering that decision?

MR. SPEAKER: She has answered whatever she can.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: She has not replied to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot get more information than this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You can get everything if you want.

श्री लालजी भाई : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी यह फरमाया कि इस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। क्या मैं यह जान सकता हू कि कब तक विचार किया जा सकेगा, उसकी कोई अवधि है या नही ? इस तरह से तो कई साल और निकल जायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अवधि बताना कठिन है ।

We go to the next question.

Loan from I.D.A. for Development of Chambal Area

*336. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether International Development Association has agreed to provide loan for development of Chambal area; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the loan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. On 19th June, 1974 World Bank have granted a loan of $52 million for Chambal Command area development projet in Rajasthan. The loan carries interest rate of 7½ per cent and is repayable in 25 years with a grace period of 7 years. A commitment

charge of 3/4 of one per cent per annum on the principal amount of the loan not withdrawn from time to time is also payable. On 20th June, 1975, IDA, the soft lending associate of World Bank, has granted a Credit of $ 24 million for Chambal Command area development—Madhya Pradesh The IDA Credits are repayable over 50 years including a grace period of ten years, carrying no interest rate but only a service charge of 3/4 of one percent per annum to meet IDA's administrative cost

श्री चन्द्र पाल मनी तिवारी : हमारे देश मे जो भी परियोजनाए चलाई जा रही हैं या चलाई जा सकती है, क्या उनकी प्रगति के लिये और ऋणो की व्यवस्था करने की सरकार सोच रही है ? विश्व बैंक से ऋण लेने के अलावा जो अरब कट्रीज या और सहायता देने वाले कट्रीज है, क्या उनसे भी सहायता मागी जा रही है ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : जहा तक पहला प्रश्न है यह वर्ल्ड बैंक और आई०डी०ए० के बारे मे स्पैसीफिक क्वश्चन है और वह भी चम्बल एरिये से सबधित है । जहा तक दूसरा प्रश्न है, उसके लिये ता सदैव प्रयास होते रहे है और होते रहेंगे ।

Civil Airport at Gorakhpur

*337 SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to open a civil airport at Gorakhpur, and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b). The aerodrome at Gorakhpur belongs to the Indian Air Force There is no proposal at present to construct a civil airport at Gorakhpur

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी किसी ऐसी योजना पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि निकट भविष्य में वहा आने-जाने के लिये हवाई जहाज का मार्ग खोला जाये ? जैसे पहले खोला गया था और बाद में बीच में उसे बन्द कर दिया गया था तो क्या वहाँ पर सिविल एयरपोर्ट बनाने पर विचार करेंगे?

श्री राज बहादुर : हम बराबर विचार करेंगे कि गोरखपुर में कब और कैसे सिविल एयर-पोर्ट खोला जाये, लेकिन हमारी कठिनाई यह है कि वहा से ट्रैफिक बहुत कम मिलता है। वहा पर आन एन एवरेज 4 यात्री चलते थे। बाद में ईंधन का सकट हो गया, फ्यूल-क्राइसेस हो गयी इसलिये जिसके कारण वाइकाउन्ट और डकोटा नही चलाए जा सकते थे इसीलिये हम सिविल एयर पोर्ट टर्मिनल की योजना कार्यान्वित नही कर सके। गोरखपुर के बारे में हमें बराबर ख्याल है।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि केवल 3 यात्री चलते थे। सन 1964 मे एयरपोर्ट वहा पर खोला गया था और आवागमन के मार्ग की सुविधा दी गई थी, लेकिन इस समय स्थिति काफी बदल गई है और गोरखपुर काफी बड़ा डैवलपिंग टाउन हो गया है। वहा पर बहुत से भिक्षु तीर्थ यात्री आते है । कुशीनगर उसके पास है, लुम्बिनी इन्टरनेशनल बार्डर पर है जिसका वर्ल्ड बैंक की सहायता से डैवलपमैंट हो रहा है। वहा गुरू गोरखनाथ का तीर्थ स्थान भी है। बहुत से बौद्ध यात्री यहां पर आते हैं। इसे देखते हुए और आज की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए क्या किसी योजना पर मंत्री महोदय जल्दी विचार करेंगे, क्योंकि भूतपूर्व मंत्री ने कहा था कि हम जाडे

तक हवाई अड्डा न बना देंगे। क्या मंत्री महोदय निकट भविष्य में कब तक हवाई जहाज चलाने का आश्वासन देते हैं?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैंने स्वयं निवेदन किया था कि तीर्थ यात्रियों की दृष्टि से जो विदेशों से बौद्ध आते हैं, उनकी दृष्टि से भी महत्वपूर्ण है किन्तु फिर भी यात्रा बहुत कम थी। हम कोशिश करेंगे कि जल्दी से जल्दी चलाये लेकिन मैं गर्मी, जाड़े का वायदा नही करता।

Fisheries Bank

*338. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to start a Fisheries Bank in the country to finance the sea food industry; and

(b) if so, by when will it commence its work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a). No, Sir, there is no proposal with the Government to set up Fisheries Bank in the country.

(b). Does not arise.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Sir, the answer being a negative one, I would like to put the question like this. Sir, in view of the fact that the country's food shortage has posed a big problem which is to be solved squarely, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps Government proposes to take in order to promote financial investments to supplement the vegetarian diet with the fish diet by way not only cultivating growth of live-fish but also warehousing the fish on a large scale and what are the possible locations in India for such establishments?

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates to the Agriculture Minister.

Assistance for Development of Backward States

*339. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has suggested the reconsideration of the formula regarding grant of assistance for the development of backward States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Sir, the answer given by the Minister is a provocative one. May I know whether the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Shukla, has made special request to the Government of India in order to improve the condition of Schedule Castes and Harijans because 1/3 of its population belongs to this category —Harijan and Adivasi? For improving the condition of these people, a provision of Rs. 255.0 crores has been made. Out of this amount, Rs. 50.0 crores are the Central Government's assistance. The remaining amount of Rs. 205.0 crores has to be met by the State itself. Sir, it is impossible for the State Government to find this amount of Rs. 205.0 crores. The allocation made by the Government of India is very meagre. The Centre has to give special attention to this problem and allocate more funds. The Prime Minister herself mentioned that the economic condition of Harijans and the Adivasis should be improved.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It was not my intention to provoke the hon. Member. Here I may draw the attention of the hon. Member to the question itself which is about reconsi-

deration of the formula regarding grant of assistance for the development of backward States. That is why I have confined to the pattern of assistance and the formula. This is what I said. No specific suggestion for reconsideration of the formula was suggested. But certainly greater assistance for the development of backward areas in a particular State will have to be paid.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY. May I know whether there is any proposal or the Government of India is contemplating to improve the economic condition of tribal people in Madhya Pradesh? Whether precisely any demand has been made by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Shukla, to increase the Centre's assistance?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI Sir, various formulae which operate now are really in favour giving weightage to the backward States. More or less it has worked satisfactorily. Now, with reference to Madhya Pradesh, I would state that this is another question.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI. It is gratifying to note that the question of backward area is being taken up. I would request that the question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should also be included in this. Under the present rules SC and ST cannot get loan easily. Unless the rule is slackened, you cannot make available the loan to the SC ST without surety or security.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI Sir, apart from the formula, special Central assistance for the development of the hill areas under tribal development is being done. I do agree that the quantum is not sufficient. But considering the difficulties that the quantum may not suffice, there is a special provision for this. During this year the allocation that has been done is Rs. 18.8 crores for the tribal development.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Man-Made Textile Industry

*328. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the man-made textile industry continues to adopt measures of cutting down production in order to maintain prices at relatively high level;

(b) if so, steps Government have taken to run the industry at its full capacity; and

(c) whether the industry is heavily burdened with excise duty and is facing paucity and high prices of raw materials?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE PROF D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The man-made textile industry covers a number of fibres and yarns and problems faced by each sector are different. In 1975, while units manufacturing viscose staple fibre and viscose filament yarn worked below installed capacity on the ground of inadequacy of demand, units manufacturing nylon filament yarn and polyester fibre worked below capacity on account of inadequate availability of the raw material required by them.

(b) Viscose staple fibres units can work to full capacity when demand picks up Visose filament yarn units are working to full capacity during the last few months Steps have been taken by Government to import caprolactum and D.M.T. which are raw materials required by the nylon filament yarn units and polyester fibre units respectively.

(c) The various associations of manufacturers of fibres, yarns and man-made fabrics have been representing to Government alleging high incidence of excise duties. Paucity of caprolactum and D.M.T. was being faced till imports were arrang-

ed. Prices are fixed by the indigenous producers of caprolactum and D.M.T. in consultation with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. These prices are, however, higher than the international prices of these raw materials.

Indian Airlines' Travel-cum-Holiday Concessions for Visitors

*330. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines plans to offer a package of travel-cum-holiday concessions for visitors to South India, particularly to Kovalam; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines are examining in consultation with India Tourism Development Corporation, the feasibility of introducing a series of package tours to promote tourism. Amongst these tours there would be packages covering the Southern region, with emphasis on Kovalam, Mahabalipuram, Tiruchirapalli, Bangalore, Mysore etc. Details in this regard are still to be worked out.

Ban on Import of Non-Ferrous Metals

*340. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to ban imports of non-ferrous metals like copper and zinc?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH): There is at present no proposal to ban the import of copper and zinc.

Remittances from Abroad

*341. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of increase registered in the remittances from abroad during the year 1975 through regular channels, following the crack-down on smugglers and the compensatory payments racket; and

(b) the steps taken to see that this increase in remittances from abroad through regular channels does not come down?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHAGI): (a) It is estimated that the gross inward remittances (other than receipts on account of exports and aid) increased during 1975 by Rs. 360 crores aproximately over the corresponding figures for 1974.

(b) The tempo of action against smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers will be maintained. This apart, the facilities recently introduced to attract remittances from Indians resident abroad are also expected to increase the inflow of remittances.

New Spinning Mills sanctioned for Orissa

*342. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new spinning mills sanctioned for Orissa and the total cost thereof;

(b) whether the number is based on the demand by the Orissa Government and the weaver population;

(c) whether the mills will start working in 1976 and what would be their proposed production; and

(d) how many of them are in public Sector?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) One mill was sanctioned in the Fourth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 crores. Licences have been issued for two public sector spinning mills and one cooperative spinning mill in the Fifth Plan. The total cost being about Rs. 14 crores.

(b) Licences have been issued on the basis of the applications received for setting up spinning units.

(c) It is unlikely that they would commence production in 1976.

(d) Two.

Foreign Tax Division

*343. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any plan for restructuring of the Foreign Tax Division of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the salient features and objectives thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export of Wool and Woollens

*344. SHRI DHAMANKAR. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total wool and woollens exported during the year 1974-75 and the expectations for the current financial year;

(b) the incentives being offered/proposed to be offered to boost the export thereof;

(c) whether any export market surveys have been conducted to explore the avenues of export of woollens; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Sir, the total value of wool and woollens exported during the year 1974-75 was of the order of Rs. 67 crores. The expectation for the current financial year is around Rs. 74 crores.

(b) Cash compensatory support to take account of non-refundable taxes and levies and as a promotional measure has been introduced for the export of woollen knitwear on a selective basis and for the export of woollen durries. Such support has been increased for the export of hand-knotted carpets.

(c) The Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd, New Delhi, has conducted market surveys in the U.S.A., West Europe and Japan for development of export of woollen knitwear to General Currency Area countries.

(d) The Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd has been able to introduce woollen knitwear garments into these countries Surveys disclose that export markets in these countries can be successfully exploited if the knitwear exporters take to manufacture of fashionable fabrics and also give attention to the finish of the knitwear to be exported.

लघु कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन

345. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के निर्यात को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से लघु कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु सरकार ने हाल ही में क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : विद्यमान आयात नीति को उदार बनाने, संस्थागत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने के अलावा लघु कुटीर उद्योगों के उत्पादन, आधार

को अनुकूल तथा सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए उपाय किये गये हैं ताकि आवश्यक निविष्ट साधनों (ऋण समेत) की व्यवस्था करके, कारीगरों के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना करके विदेशी बाजारों के लिए नये डिजाइनों का विकास करके और उत्पादों के निर्यात विपणन में सहायता देकर निर्यात के लिए अधिकाधिक अधिशेष माल प्राप्त किया जा सके।

Trade Protocol with Czechoslovakia

*346. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade protocol with Czechoslovakia has recently been signed; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The Protocal for the year 1976 is within the framework of the Trade and payments Agreement between the two countries signed on 4th December, 1974, which provides the basic framework for the Trade Protocol.

(ii) The trade Protocol envisages a turnover between India and Czechoslovakia of Rs. 165 crores in 1976.

(iii) Czechoslovakia has agreed to import from India many non-traditional products like engineering goods, finished pharmaceutical products, hand tools small tools and portable tools, automobile ancillaries, cotton readymade garments, linoleum and other floor coverings, etc. in addition to traditional items such as jute manufactures, de-oiled cakes, hides and skins, finished leather and coffee.

(iv) India's main imports from Czechoslovakia include components and spares for tractors, machine tools, rolled steel products, leather making machinery, etc.

विभिन्न देशों को सवारी डिब्बों, माल डिब्बों तथा इंजनों की बिक्री

1500. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1975 में निर्यात किये गये सवारी डिब्बों, माल डिब्बों तथा इंजनों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई; और

(ग) किन-किन देशों से कितनी सवारी डिब्बों, माल डिब्बों तथा इंजनों के आर्डर प्राप्त हुए है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1975 के दौरान 80 सवारी डिब्बे तथा 460 रेल माल डिब्बे निर्यात किये गये। अब तक कोई इंजन (लोकोमोटिव) निर्यात नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप इनसे 13.20 करोड रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई है।

(ग) इस समय 17 सवारी डिब्बे 1457 माल डिब्बे तथा 20 इंजन (15 डीजल तथा 5 भाप इंजन) सप्लाई करने के लिए ईरान, यूगोस्लाविया, मलेशिया, बंगलादेश तथा तंजानिया से क्रयादेश आये हुए हैं।

तस्करों की गिरफ्तारी

1501. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान सारे देश में और विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने तस्कर गिरफ्तार किये गये ;

(ख) क्या इलाहाबाद के एक कुख्यात तस्कर को अमरीका मे गिरफ्तार किया गया; और

(ग) उसके गिरोह के कितने सदस्यों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) आपातस्थिति की घोषणा के बाद (अर्थात् 25-6-1975 से 24-1-1975 तक) विदेशी मुद्रा सरक्षण तथा तस्करी क्रियाकलाप निवारण अधिनियम 1974 के अन्तर्गत सारे देश मे 727 व्यक्तियों को नजरबद किया गया। उक्त आकडों मे, वे 16 व्यक्ति शामिल है जिन्हे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के आदेशों पर उत्तर प्रदेश मे नजरबन्द किया गया।

आपातस्थिति की घोषणा के बाद, सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के अन्तर्गत नवम्बर 1975 तक (जिनमे नवम्बर से सम्बधित आकडे अनन्तिम है) 843 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये। इस सख्या मे उत्तर प्रदेश से गिरफ्तार किये गये 27 व्यक्ति शामिल है।

(ख) और (ग) इलाहाबाद का एक व्यक्ति अन्य चार भारतीय राष्ट्रीयकों के साथ अमेरिका मे गिरफ्तार किया गया।

Arrears of Taxes against Swadeshi Cotton Mills Limited, Kanpur

1502. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Income-tax, wealth tax and other Central taxes such as excise duty, outstanding against Messers Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co, Ltd., Kanpur as on 1st January, 1976; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Total amount outstanding against Messers Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd, Kanpur as on 1st January, 1976 imposed as penalty under section 271(1)(c) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (for the assessment year 1965-66) is Rs. 3,97,000.

No Wealth tax, Gift-tax and Estate duty is outstanding against M|s Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. as on 1st January, 1976.

Total amount of Central Excise duty outstanding against the company as on 1st January, 1976, is Rs 34,654

(b) As regards the penalty under Income Tax Act the recovery has been stayed till the disposal of the appeal by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal

Recovery of arrears of Central Excise duty is kept in abeyance as one case is pending in Allahabad High Court and in the second case party has filed an appeal to the Appellate Collector of Central Excise, Delhi

Additional Expenditures of Government

1503. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the budget deficit runs to an amount of Rs. 900 crores and drawal from the commercial banks by the Government stands to about Rs 300 crores during the year 1975;

(b) the break-up of expenditures of this Rs. 1200 crores in regard to (i) non-development purposes and (ii) productive objectives; and

(c) the effect of this amount on inflation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) As the Hon'ble Member is aware Government budget and accounts are prepared on the basis of financial years. For the period 1st April, 1975 to 31st December, 1975 budgetary deficit of Central Government which is measured by net issue of Treasury Bills and variation is cash balances amounted to Rs. 302 crores. As regards drawal from commercial banks, according to information received from the Reserve Bank the holding of Treasury Bills by the Commercial banks had declined by Rs. 3 crores during the period 1st April, 1975 to 26th December, 1975 (last Friday of the year 1975). Investment by commercial banks in Market Loans is a normal budgetary resources of Government.

(b) and (c). The estimated year end deficit for the current year will be known only when the revised estimates of receipts and expenditures are finalised and these will be presented to Parliament along with the Budget estimates for 1976-77. The distribution of outlays among various items of expenditure will also be available at that time. As for inflation, as the Hon'ble Member is aware, India is one of the few countries in the world where the wholesale price level is on the decline and the rate of inflation is negative.

States' Debt

1504. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether States' debts have gone up;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the latest position regarding revenue to meet the Deficit Budget of last year; and

(d) how far the States could collect the revenue to meet the Budget demands of last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). According to the State Budgets 1975-76, the total debt of the States which was estimated at Rs. 11,618 crores' as on 31-3-1974 would go up to Rs. 12,718 crores as on 31-3-1975.

(c) and (d). The combined budgetary deficit of States as measured by the difference in their cash balance position at the beginning and the end of the year 1974-75 was Rs. 30.29 crores. The Centre has been advising the States to raise their resources and curtail their non-essential expenditures so as to reduce or avoid budgetary deficits.

Airports in Orissa

1505. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any proposals to open new airports and to develop the existing airports in the current financial year so as to connect by air the State capital of Orissa with various important towns and district headquarters in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the provision made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aerodrome at Simla

1506. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the progress made in the proposal for setting up of an aerodrome at Simla?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Various aspects of connecting Simla by air are being studied. A site has been identified where an airstrip could be constructed.

उज्जैन की फर्म पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा छापे

1507. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मसर्स विमल चन्द प्रेम चन्द और कुंज कम्पनी सर्राफा बाजार, उज्जैन पर किसी समय वर्ष 1974 के अन्त में और वर्ष 1975 के प्रारम्भ मे केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा कोई छापा मारा गया था जिसमे स्वर्ण आभूषण और प्राईमरी गोल्ड बड़ी मात्रा मे प्राप्त हुआ था और साथ ही कुछ विदेशी सामान भी बिना हिसाब किताब के पाया गया था और यदि हां, तो इसका मूल्य तथा ब्यौरा अलग अलग कितना है ; और

(ख) उक्त फर्म के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) :

(क) मैसर्स विमलचन्द प्रेमचन्द की फर्म की दूकानों और इसके दो भागीदार श्री जमनालाल शिवचन्द नतानी तथा श्री कुन्दनलाल बापूजी भारू के निवास स्थानों की तालाशी सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा 3 नवम्बर, 1974 को ली गई थी । इस तालाशी के कारण सीमा-शुल्क अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत माल पकड़ने की दो कार्यवाहिया की गई जिनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है —

स्थान जहा तालाशी ली गई	बरामद की गई वस्तुएं	मूल्य
		रू०
1. श्री जमनालाल शिवचन्द नतानी का निवास स्थान	विदेशी कपड़ा 2306 मीटर विदेशी सिगरेट लाइटर एक	423.00
2 श्री कुन्दनलाल बापूजी भारू का निवास स्थान	विदेशी कपड़ा 13.6 मीटर	125.00

श्री जमनालाल शिवचन्द नतानी के बैंक लाकर की तलाशी स्वर्ण नियंत्रण प्राधिकारियों द्वारा 4 नवम्बर, 1974 को ली गई थी और स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत माल पकड़ने की एक कार्यवाही की गई, जिसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया हैं —

स्थान जहा की तलाशी ली गई	पकड़े गए सोने/जेवर जवाहरात का वजन		मूल्य
			रू०
श्री जमनालाल शिव चन्द नतानी का बैंक लाकर	शुद्ध सोना	26 ग्राम	47,511
	सोने के आभूषण	1624 ग्राम	
	चांदी के सिक्के	178 ग्राम	

(ख) इसी तीनों मामलों में विभाग द्वारा न्याय निर्णय किया गया है। श्री जमनालाल के विरुद्ध दर्ज किए गए सीमा-शुल्क के मामलों में, पकड़े गए माल को जब्त कर लिया गया और 100 रुपये का जुर्माना किया गया है।

श्री जमनालाल के विरूद्ध दर्ज किए गए स्वर्ण नियंत्रण के मामले मे, 26 ग्राम शुद्ध सोना जब्त कर लिया गया और 15.00 का जुर्माना किया गया है। पकड़े गए सभी सोने के आभूषणों को छोड़ देने का आदेश दिया गया है। श्री कुन्दनलाल के विरूद्ध दर्ज किए गए सीमा-शुल्क के मामले मे, पकड़ा गया माल जब्त कर लिया गया और 50 रुपये का जुर्माना किया गया है।

Frauds in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

1508. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an investigating team of the Reserve Bank of India probed into the alleged frauds in the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur;

(b) if so, the findings of the investigation; and

(c) what action has been taken on the findings of the investigating team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). In the absence of specific particulars, it is presumed that the Question relates to the inspection of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur carried out by Reserve Bank of India in the year 1973 with particular reference to the bank's position as on 31st December, 1972.

Reserve Bank of India has reported that the inspection carried out by it has revealed certain irregularities and also disclosed certain frauds. The irregularities were mainly due to non-observance of certain important safeguards. Reserve Bank of India has further reported that on the basis of the findings of the Inspecting Officers, the bank's management initiated suitable action including instituting legal proceedings against the parties involved.

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं का खोला जाना

1509. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां वर्ष 1975 में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया' या अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखायें खोली गई थी या वर्ष 1976 में खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) क्या इन शाखाओं के खोले जाने में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) वर्ष 1975 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के जिन विभिन्न जिलों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की नई शाखाएं खोली गयीं, उनके स्थानवार नाम सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण I में दिये जा रहे है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-10289/76] बैंकों द्वारा शाखा-विस्तार का कार्य तीन वर्षीय रोलिंग योजना के ढांचे के भीतर किया जाता है। आजकल, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, 1976-78 के तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की शाखा-विस्तार योजनाओं की जांच कर रहा है। फिर भी, सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में उन स्थानों के नाम दिये जा रहे हैं, जहां

के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के पास इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते अनुज्ञप्तियां (लाइसेंस)/आवंटनपत्र मौजूद है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या–1028/76 एन0 टी0

(ख) जी हां। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सभी वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि शाखा-विस्तार सम्बन्धी तीन वर्षीय रोलिंग योजनाएं बनाते समय उन्हें यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि बैंक रहित कम बैंक ग्रस्त, ग्रामीण और अर्द्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों विशेषतया उन जिलों में जहां प्रति बैंक-कार्यालय के पीछे 75 हजार से अधिक जनसंख्या हो, अधिक से अधिक बैंक-कार्यालय प्रस्तावित किये जाएं।

Interest on National Defence Certificate

1510. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether any decision has since been taken in regard to the question of giving proportionate increase in interest on 12-year National Defence Certificates with effect from 23rd July, 1974 and if so, the main features thereof

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The question of suitably increasing the maturity values of the 12-year National Defence Certificates and other similar discontinued certificates consequent on the increase in the interest rates of the current Small Savings Securities from 23rd July, 1974 was duly examined and it was decided not to give any such increase.

Utilisation of Free Port Facilities at Kandla

1511. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that free port facilities at Kandla are not being fully utilised; and

(b) if so, whether Government have plans to improve their utilisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Kandla Free Trade Zone has started picking up in as much as the exports from the zone increased from Rs. 7.49 lakhs in 1966-67 to Rs. 1.80 crores in 1974-75. Exports were of the order of Rs. 1.47 crores between April, 75 and December, 75. The number of units in the zone has gone up from one in 1966-67 to 15 in 1974-75 and to 20 in 31-12-1975.

Export of Diesel Locomotives to Tanzania

1512 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently signed an agreement with Tanzania to export diesel locomotives to that country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Project and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd., have signed a contract with the Government of Tanzania to supply 15 diesel locomotives to that country.

(b) The value of these 15 locomotives together with spares is over US $ 9 million. The locomotives will be manufactured by Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi. The delivery is spread over a period upto September, 1977.

Hospitalization of Smugglers

1513. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons detained under COFEPOSA or D.I.R. in connec-

tion with smuggling activities were hospitalised during the current year; and

(b) whether it is a fact that many of the aforesaid persons were admitted to hospitals without being sick?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Eastern and North Eastern States

1514. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the proposals for opening bank branches during Fifth Plan Period in Eastern and North Eastern States District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Branch expansion work is undertaken by the banks within the framework of three-year rolling plans. The Reserve Bank of India are currently engaged in the examination of branch expansion plans of banks for the three-year period 1976—78. However, district-wise data reported by the Reserve Bank of India regarding the licences/allotments currently pending with commercial banks for opening branches in the States/Union Territories of the Eastern and North Eastern Regions are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-10290/76].

Opening of Branches of Banks during 1975—77

1515. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been formulated for the opening of bank branches in the country for the period 1975—77;

(b) if so, an outline of the plan; and

(c) the action taken upto date for the implementation of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank have reported that they have set an overall target of 5,000 new offices to be opened by the commercial banks in India during the three-year period 1975—77. The banks, however, formulate their branch expansion programme within the framework of three-year rolling plans. The plan for the first year is a detailed one, while those for the subsequent two years are in aggregative terms. Reserve Bank of India have reported that the branch expansion plans of the banks for the three-year period 1976—18 are under their examination.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks and SBI in West Bengal

1516. PROF. S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the branches and branch offices of nationalised banks and State Bank of India opened in West Bengal in 1975; and

(b) number of branches and branch offices of nationalised banks to be opened in West Bengal during Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The desired information is set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-10291/76].

(b) Branch expansion work is undertaken by the banks within the

framework of three year rolling plans. The Reserve Bank of India are currently engaged in the examination of the branch expansion plans of the public sector banks for the three-year period 1976—78. They have, however, reported that as at the end of November, 1975, public sector banks had on hand 289 licences/allotments for opening branches in West Bengal.

Price Index

1517 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the decline in the price index for the manufactured goods is very low as compared to that of raw materials; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) It is a fact that the decline in the wholesale prices of manufactures has been much less than that in the prices of industrial raw materials Although raw material prices are an important determinant of the price of the final product, they are only one element in the total cost. Thus, the other elements of cost, such as wages, interest charges, etc. continue to be at a high level. In the circumstances, it is natural that any decline in the prices of finished goods should be less than for the corresponding raw material. This is quite apart from the question that there has to be a time-lag before lower raw material prices get reflected adequately in the price of the finished goods.

Lead banks in Maharashtra

1518. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the scheme appointing lead banks for districts; and

(b) which banks have been appointed as lead banks in the various districts of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Under the Lead Bank Scheme, which emphasises area approach for the development of the banking and credit facilities in the country, all the districts, excepting the metropolitan areas of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and Union Territories of Delhi, Chandigarh and Goa, Daman & Diu, have been allocated between the public sector banks and three Indian private sector banks In the districts allocated to it, each bank, designated as the lead bank, is expected to act as the consortium leader and to evolve programmes, in cooperation with other banks and financial institutions and other administrative agencies operating in the district, for extension of bank branch network as well as for meeting credit needs.

(b) The desired information is set out in the attached statement.

Statement

The names of the lead banks in the various Districts of Maharashtra

Lead Bank	Name of the District
Bank of India	1. Bhandara
	2. Chandrapur
	3. Kolaba
	4. Kolhapur
	5. Nagpur
	6. Ratnagiri
	7. Sangli
	8. Sholapur
	9. Wardha
Bank of Maharashtra	1. Nasik
	2. Poona
	3. Satara
	4. Thana

Lead Bank	Name of the District
Central Bank of India	1. Ahmednagar
	2. Akola
	3. Amravati
	4. Buldana
	5. Dhulia
	6. Jalgaon
	7. Yeotmal
State Bank of India	1. Bhir
	2. Nanded
	3. Osmanabad
	4. Parbhani
Central Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra	*1. Aurangabad

*Jointly.

Handloom Exports

1519. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handloom exports have jumped four times during the current year and has touched the mark of Rs. 105 crores as compared to Rs 26 crores in 1970-71; and

(b) if so, the main features of steps being taken to maintain this tempo?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The level of export of handloom goods reached Rs. 105 crores in 1974-75. This was about four times the figure of exports in 1970-71.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

The Important measures to maintain and develop exports of handloom goods are:—

(1) A scales-cum-Study team visited West Africa in 1975 and similar teams to Middle East and U.S.A./Canada region are scheduled to visit these regions shortly.

(2) The Handloom Export Promotion Council has participated in the COLOGNE MENS FASHION WEEK and the FOIRE DE PARIS and Programmes to participate in an wholly Indian Exhibition scheduled in Canada shortly.

(3) Advertisement is undertaken in foreign publications.

(4) Specific standards for export of cotton crepe cloth have been laid down by the Textile Commissioner with a view to prevent export of sub-standard crepe cloth.

(5) Cash compensatory assistance is being provided on export of Handloom products under the voluntary scheme operated by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation.

(6) In the Import Trade Control Policy for 1975-76, a limited dispensation has been made to provide for nominations in favour of processors who may be treated as manufacturers of the products, provided they are recognised by the Textile Commissioner/State Governments/All India Handloom Board for making use of Replenishment Licences issued in respect of exports of handloom products.

(7) Special projects for the intensive development of the handloom industry with emphasis on export production are being undertaken.

Accounts of 50 top rich individuals

1520. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banking Departments of his Ministry examined the bank accounts of 50 top rich individuals and discovered some major discrepancies in advancing of loans to them;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether that Department has suggested some measeures in this regard;

(d) whether a number of Committees had made recommendations in regard some time before also; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and what concrete action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) In July, 1974, was a measure of credit regulation, Reserve Bank of India advised all commercial banks with deposits exceeding Rs. 25 crores to exercise utmost caution for ensuring that the amounts drawn by borrowers are the minimum required for their immediate legitimate needs and that such amounts are used for the purpose for which they are drawn The Reserve Bank further advised that each of the banks should, to begin with, make immediate arrangements to watch the accounts of the 50 largest borrowers

The Board of Directors of each public sector bank constituted a Three-Man Committee of its Directors for the purpose of scrutinising the operations in the accounts of the 50 large borrowers

From the scrutiny reports and information so far submitted by the banks, the Reserve Bank has observed that, by and large, the amounts drawn by the borrowers were required for their legitimate needs Having regard to the pace of production levels of inventories, off take of finished goods, etc the drawings were largely used for the purposes for which they have been withdrawn and there was no significant evidence of mis utilisation of funds by the borrowers In cases where certain adverse features were noted, the concerned banks have taken suitable remedial measures

With a view to toning up existing procedures for supervision by banks of advances made by them and to frame guidelines for follow-up of bank credit, a study group was set up by the Reserve Bank of India in July, 1974 under the Chairmanship of Shri P. L. Tandon, the then Chairman of the Punjab National Bank. The Group has since submitted its final report to the Reserve Bank of India. Major recommendations of the Report have already been accepted and communicated by Reserve Bank of India to all the commercial banks for implementation. These major recommendations relate to norms for inventory and receivables, approach to lending requiring a certain minimal involvement of borrower for carrying current assets, style of credit, information system and bill finance The new approach aims at evolving a system of credit appraisal and supervision so that while all genuine requirements of production are adequately met, abuses such as diversion of funds, double financing undue elongation of the period for which bank funds are locked up, are eliminated

(d) and (e) The National Credit Council constituted in October, 1968 a Study Group under the Chairmanship of Late Shri V. T Dahejia, former Chairman, State Bank of India, to examine the subject of the extent to which credit needs of industry and trade were inflated and how such trends could be checked The Group submitted its report in September 1969 The Group had observed that there was a tendency on the part of industry generally to avail itself of short-term credit from banks in excess of the amount necessary for the growth and production and/or inventories in value term

As a follow up of the Dahejia Committee, Reserve Bank, among others introduced the following measures —

(i) Introduction of the system of commitment charges in respect of unutilised limits;

(ii) discouraging the use of bank finance for speculation in shares by insisting that commercial banks granting credit limit of over Rs 50,000 against the security of shares are required to stipulate that the

shares will have to be transferred to their names with exclusive voting rights;

(iii) discouraging the practice of advancing of credit against personal guarantees of Managing Directors and|or managerial personnel without detailed credit analysis of the unit;

(iv) emphasis upon increased use of facility of rediscounting of bills of exchange; and

(v) revamping of credit authorisation scheme and laying down of detailed proforma devised to ensure that all critical aspect of operations of an account are looked into carefully.

Submission of Memorandum by the Indian Engineering Association

1521. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum was submitted to him by the Indian Engineering Association; and

(b) whether they have put any 8-point programme to review the recession hit Engineering section?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Import of Cars

1522. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign cars imported into India during January, 1975 to October, 1975 and the makes and countries of manufacture thereof;

(b) the names of the importer and the nature of utilisation of such imported cars; and

(c) the amount of duty and penalty realised in connection with such imports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Directives to Jute Mills

1523. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether jute mills are cutting down their production under directions from his Ministry;

(b) whether similar orders have also been given by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission to the jute industry;

(c) whether the Jute Commissioner has recently ordered the mills to buy a minimum quantity of raw jute every week; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). On receipt of reports of decline in raw jute prices in all upcountry markets mainly due to failure of jute mills to step up their purchase operations on a scale commensurate with market arrivals, Jute Commissioner issued Order under Jute (Licensing and Control) Order, 1961 on 22-9-1975, directing 58 jute mills who had godown stocks below their 10 weeks' consumption as on 1-9-1975 to purchase a minimum quantity of about 1.54 lakh bales of raw jute (exclusive of purchases from Jute Corporation of India) every week until further orders. This was intended to arrest undesirable fall in raw jute prices by ensuring a parity between mills' off-take and market arrivals. With the improvement in price position, the Order has been withdrawn with effect from 22-1-1976.

Drive for Export Promotion

1524. SHRI P G MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking concrete steps to increase exports of Indian goods and commodities, including handicrafts to our neighbouring countries as well as to those in the South East Asian region,

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof, and

(c) the concrete results obtained in the years 1974 and 1975 in the drive for exports promotion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In addition to the general measures, the specific steps taken to promote exports with the neighbouring countries include the establishment of joint commissions with countries like Iran and those in the Persian Gulf Area as well as conclusion of long term trade arrangements. For expanding exports to the countries in South East Asia recently an agreement has been signed with a number of countries in the ESCAPE Region providing for bulk purchasing and preferential treatment of goods In order to promote exports to the countries in the ESCAPE Region, an Asian Clearing Union has also been established with effect from 1st November, 1975

(c) During the years 1973-74 and 1974-75, total exports from the country increased by 28 per cent and 31 per cent respectively The expansion in exports to South East Asia during 1973-74 and 1974-75 was of the order of 37 per cent and 36 per cent respectively

New Policies introduced by L.I.C.

1525. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the particulars of the new policies recently introduced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the benefit of the common people and which are likely to be introduced during 1976?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The LIC has recently introduced the 'Grihalakshmi' Policy to meet the insurance needs, in particular, of non-earning married women. The main benefit under the plan is annuity to the wife of the proposer to commence at her age 55, or earlier if the husband predeceases her. No final decision has been taken by LIC about the introduction of any other new plans in 1976

Loans advanced by Bank of Baroda in Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh

1526 SHRI R K SINHA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh, Bank of Baroda is functioning as a Lead Bank,

(b) the particulars of loans advanced by this Lead Bank to farmer, small industries, artisans and new industries during 1974 and 1975,

(c) the total number of applications for loans pending disposal with this bank and when they are likely to be disposed of; and

(d) whether there is any scheme for the improvement in the functioning of this Lead Bank there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMKAR MUKHERJEE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information, to the extent available, is set out in the attached statement

(c) The present system of data reporting does not provide for compilation of data relating to the number of pending applications with the commercial bank branches, However, all

the public sector banks have been advised that in respect of small loan applications i.e., those involving amounts of less than Rs. 10,000 each, it should be their endeavour to secure a final disposal within a period of two months from the date of their receipt.

(d) The question of evolving guidelines for improving the implementation of the Lead Bank Scheme as such, based on the recommendations of the Study Groups which examined the working of the Lead Bank Scheme in Gujarat and Maharashtra, is under examination of the Reserve Bank.

Statement

Advances by branches of Bank of Baroda in Faizabad Distt. (Uttar Pradesh)

(Amount in Rs. thousands)

Sectors	September, 1974	September, 1975
1	2	3
1. Agriculture .		
(a) Direct .	3988	6079
(b) Indirect .	254	221
2. Small Scale Industries .	472	535
3. Road & Water Transport .	473	774
4. Retail Trade & Small Business .	373	890
5. Professional & Self-employed	72	175
6. Education .	..	8
7. Others (mostly major and medium industry and wholesale trade)	596	992
Total advances .	6228	9674

India's Trade with Foreign Countries

1297. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the latest position with regard to the actual volume and value of India's trade with U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R., European Economic Community and East European Countries and its proportional progress during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Exports	Imports
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
1972-73 .	275·74	224·58
1973-74 .	342·92	498·43
1974-75 .	375·79	729·09
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS		
1972-73 .	305·00	114·00
1973-74 .	286·00	255·00
1974-75	418·00	402·00
EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES		
1972-73 .	457·00	224·00
1973-74 .	464·00	391·00
1974-75 .	651·00	633·00
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (France, Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium Luxembourg, Italy, Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland and United Kingdom).		
1972-73 .	447·64	576·42
1973-74 .	608·94	703·96
1974-75 .	689·45	839·02
UNITED KINGDOM		
1972-73 .	172·53	237·25
1973-74 .	263·15	252·17
1974-75 .	307·00	213·40

India's trade with U.S.S.R. and other East European Countries has been growing remarkably. From a mere value of Rs. 1.3 crores in 1953 the mutual trade grew to Rs. 158 crores in 1963 and to Rs. 645 crores in 1974 It is expected that the trade would grow still further.

2. The composition of India's trade with other countries has also been changing with due regard to the changes in the Indian economy. We are increasingly importing industrial raw materials required for our economy and exporting larger volumes of non-traditional manufactures and semi-manufactured goods. Some of the important non-traditional goods going to the East European countries are Automobile Ancillaries, Storage and dry batteries, garage equipment, hand and phneumatio tools, surgical instruments, power cables, sanitary fittings, paints enamels and varnishes, die stuff and intermediates, detergents, various chemicals and pharmaceuticals products, etc.

3. U.S.A. is one of India's most important trading partners and accounted for about 11 4 per cent of our exports and 16.3 per cent of our imports in the year 1974-75.

रुग्ण कपड़ा मिलें

1528. श्री शंकरदयाल सिंह :

श्री राम हेडाऊ :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) सरकार द्वारा जिन रुग्ण कपडा मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया गया था उनमे से किस-किस मिल में कपड़े का उत्पादन जारी है ; और

(ख) अधिग्रहीत मिलों में से कितनी मिलें लाभ में चल रही हैं और कितनी घाटे मे ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-10292/76]

Import of Long Staple Cotton from Sudan

1529. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is bound to import 50,000 bales of extra long staple cotton from Sudan this year; and

(b) whether India has a balance of 7.5 million pounds blocked in Sudan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Under the Indo-Sudan Trade Agreement, India is to import cotton worth £ 8 million during 1976 This amount is likely to cover a quantity of about 50,000 bales.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Beach Resort Scheme at Kovalam

1530. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first phase of the beach resort scheme at Kovalam has been completed; and

(b) when the work on next phase of the scheme is going to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work on the next phase of the project will be started after assessing the response to the facilities already provided so as to ensure the economic viability of new facilities that may be provided in the second phase of development.

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना

1531. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में अब तक कितने ग्रामीण बैंक खोले जा चुके हैं;

(ख) वाराणसी डिवीजन में ग्रामीण बैंकों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या निकट भविष्य में बलिया में ग्रामीण बैंक की स्थापना करने का विचार है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). अभी तक, उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना की जा चुकी है, जो निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर हैं :

बैंक का नाम	व्याप्त जिले	मुख्य कार्यालय का स्थान
प्रथमा बैंक	मुरादाबाद,	मुरादाबाद
गोरखपुर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	गोरखपुर और देवरिया	गोरखपुर
संयुक्त क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	आजमगढ़ और गाजीपुर	आजमगढ़

(ग) क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने के लिए बलिया की उपयुक्तता के विषय में 'क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक विषयक संचालन समिति' द्वारा, इस प्रकार के बैंकों के वास्ते अन्य सम्भव्य स्थानों के साथ विचार किया जायेगा। इस संबंध में जो मापदंड अपनाया जाता है, वह यह है कि —

(i) वह क्षेत्र, अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़ा हुआ है अथवा उस क्षेत्र में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और सहकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की व्याप्ति अपेक्षाकृत कम है, और

(ii) उक्त क्षेत्र के लिए यदि एक बार ऋण की उपलब्धि सुनिश्चित हो जाय तो उसमें विकास की वास्तविक संभावना निहित है।

Revision of Study Leave Rules

1532. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Government employee can take one year's study leave at a time, whereas certain courses are of two to four years' duration;

(b) whether certain categories of staff are finding it difficult to get study leave for certain regular courses in the Universities; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to revise the study leave rules and to improve the career prospects of lower categories of staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The maximum amount of study leave which may be granted to a Government servant is ordinarily 12 months at a time and 24 months during the entire service It is permissible to combine with study leave other kinds of leave provided the total absence of the Government servant from regular duties does not exceede 28 months.

(b) and (c). In the absence of details of the catagories of staff which are reported to be facing difficulties, it is not possible to be precise. Study leave is, however, a special facility given to employees to enable them to undergo special courses of study or specialised training in professional or technical subjects closely connected with their sphere of work. It is not granted for prosecution of studies in academic or literary subjects leading to degree or diploma.

Remittances from Abroad

1533. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange remitted by Indian nationals or persons of Indian origin living and working abroad during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether Government are providing any incentives to the private agencies—Indian or foreign—which may arrange or influence remitting of foreign exchange by the Indian nationals abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) The data are not collected by the Reserve Bank of India about all remittances exclusively allocable to Indians resident abroad. However, inward remittances for family maintenance migrants' transfers of Indian nationals, savings of Indian nationals abroad and re-imbursement of money order drawings may reasonably be considered as remittances from Indians resident abroad. Data compiled under these heads cannot be taken to be accurate as details of inward remittances of Rs. 10,000 or below are not required to be reported to the Reserve Bank by the authorised dealers under the current rules Further the receipt of basic information from authorised dealers and their compilation takes nearly two years Therefore the latest information available in regard to remittances under these four heads relates to 1972-73 Government are therefore not in a position to furnish information for years subsequent to 1972-73.

(b) No, Sir.

Trade Gap

1534. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the measures his Ministry proposes to adopt to reduce the gap between imports and exports and to create a favourable trade balance during the coming year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Export promotion and import substitution are the two main measures through which it is proposed to bridge the trade gap and achieve a favourable balance of trade during the coming years Among the measures taken in the area of export promotion, mention may be made of simplification of procedures, liberalisation of import policy, supply of selected raw materials at international prices, grant of duty drawback of customs and excise duties and cash compensatory support, provision of credit at concessional terms, assistance in transport and liberalisation of export control regulations. Further measures will be taken as the circumstances warrant.

National Textile Corporation

1535 SHRI R S PANDEY
SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE·

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that some workers of the National Textile Corporation are not allowed continuity in service so as to evade payment of gratuity; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government of safeguard the interest of the workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no such move on the part of National Textile Corporation to disallow continuity in service of workers employed in the textile mills nationalised from 1st April, 1974 with a view to evade payment of gratuity. The workers will be given the benefits of gratuity in terms of Section 14 of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974.

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकार द्वारा अधिगृहीत संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलें

1536. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन सकट-ग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलों को प्रबन्ध सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया है; और

(ख) इनमें से कितनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित सात सकट-ग्रस्त कपड़ा उपक्रमों का प्रबन्ध सरकार ने उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 तथा संकट-ग्रस्त कपडा उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1972 के अधीन अपने हाथ में ले लिया था। इन सभी उपक्रमों का संकट-ग्रस्त कपड़ा उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1974 के अधीन राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया गया है ।

काण्डला निर्बाध व्यापार क्षेत्र में उद्योग

1537. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काण्डला निर्बाध व्यापार क्षेत्र को अधिकाधिक लाभप्रद बनाने के लिए उद्योगपतियों को क्या-क्या सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) उक्त क्षेत्र में इस समय कितने उद्योग काम कर रहे हैं और कितने उद्योग बन्द हो चुके हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) हाल ही में सुविधाएं बढ़ा दिये जाने/क्रियाविधि सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयां दूर कर दिये जाने से कांडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र में प्रगति हो रही है। इस क्षेत्र में 1-4-1974 को 11 एकक, 1-4-1975 को 15 एकक और 31-12-1975 को 20 एकक थे ।

(ख) कांडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र में 31-12-1975 तक स्थापित हो चुके 28 एककों में से 8 एककों में उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है ।

Economic Assistance from Netherlands

1538. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent visit, the Netherlands Minister for Development and Cooperation has promised economic assistance to India to the extent of Rs. 56.6 crores;

(b) if so, the programmes for which the assistance has been committed; and

(c) whether rural development projects in Maharashtra are included in these programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Netherlands Minister for Development Co-operation has indicated economic assistance of Rs. 56.6 crores (Dfl. 170 million) for the year 1976. In addition, he announced a technical assistance grant of Rs. 3.3 crores (Dfl. 10.00 million) for financing specific projects to be mutually selected in areas of sophisticated technology, agricultural research and for implementing social welfare programmes of priority.

(c) The projects and programmes, to be financed out of the above assistance for 1976, are yet to be decided.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Maharashtra

1539. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks opened in Maha-

rashtra during 1974-75 and the current year;

(b) whether there is a proposal to set up rural banks for extension of credit facilities to the rural people in backward region of Maharashtra State;

(c) if so, the salient features of the proposals; and

(d) whether Government have worked out a plan for development of banking in Maharashtra for the year 1976-77 and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Reserve Bank of India have reported that public sector banks opened 144 and 37 offices in Maharashtra during the years 1974 and 1975 (upto November 30, 1975) respectively.

(b) and (c). Regional Rural Banks are being set up in areas which, while having adequate development potential, are inadequately served by both the commercial banking system and cooperative credit agencies. The exact location of these banks in different parts of the country is being considered by a Steering Committee.

(d) Branch expansion work is undertaken by the banks within the framework of three-year rolling plans. The Reserve Bank of India are currently engaged in the examination of the branch expansion plans of the public sector banks for the three years 1976-78 They have, however, reported that, as at the end of November, 1975, public sector banks had on hand 273 licences/allotments for opening offices in Maharashtra.

व्यपगत (लैप्स) पालिसियों पर बोनस

1540. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि 5 साल तक जो पालिसियां लैप्स हो जाती हैं उन पर बोनस नहीं मिलता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1972, 1973 और 1974 में ऐसी पालिसियों की संख्या कितनी थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि 1-4-1973 को अथवा उसके बाद जारी की गई पालिसियों पर घोषित बोनस उस स्थिति में पालिसियों में निहित हो जायगा यदि वे पालिसी के प्रारंभ होने की तारीख से 5 वर्ष की अवधि तक बीमाकृत पूरी रकम के लिये चालू रही हों। परन्तु, यह शर्त उन पालिसियों पर लागू नहीं होगी जिनमें उक्त पांच वर्ष की अवधि में किसी भी समय मृत्यु हो जाने के कारण भुगतान योग्य दावे बीमाकृत पूरी रकम के लिये होते हैं।

(ख) बोनस निहित करने के बारे में उपर्युक्त नियम प्रथम बार 31-3-75 की स्थिति के अनुसार मूल्यांकन करते समय लागू किया गया है और इसलिये वर्ष 1972, 1973 और 1974 में ऐसी कोई पालिसी नहीं है।

Raids on Houses of Members of Parliament

1541. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the houses or flats of any Members of Parliament have been raided in any part of the country in India before or after emergency;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether any raids had been conducted on the residence of any West Bengal M.Ps. in Delhi or Calcutta before or after emergency; and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Raids in Calcutta

1542. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of raids conducted in Calcutta after emergency and the approximate amount of wealth unearthed through them; and

(b) wheher any obstruction was created by the vested interest group at the time of these raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) During the period from 27th June, 1975 to 22nd January, 1976, 313 searches and seizure operations have been conducted by Income-tax authorities in Calcutta. These have resulted in the seizure of assets of over Rs. 2.07 crores.

During the period from 26th June, 1975 to 20th January, 1976, 179 searches were conducted by the Foreign Exchange Enforcement Directorate authorities in Calcutta. As a result of the above search operation, foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 68,561 (approximately) were seized, besides incriminating documents. No Indian currency was seized during these searches in Calcutta.

Central Bureau of Investigation has not conducted any raid at Calcutta for unearthing hidden wealth, after emergency.

Particulars of raids conducted by Customs and Gold Control authorities are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कृषि शाखाओं द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

1543. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कृषि शाखाओं द्वारा वर्ष 1974-75 और 1975-76 के दिसम्बर मास तक राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में कितना ऋण दिया गया ; और

(ख) क्या जिन क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कृषि शाखाओं द्वारा ऋण दिया जाता है उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में राज्य के सहकारी बैंकों और भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा भी ऋण दिया जाता है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कृषकों को दिये गये प्रत्यक्ष ऋणों और बकाया राशि की जून, 1975 के अन्त की (ताजी उपलब्ध) स्थिति नीचे दी गयी है:—

(राशि लाख रुपयों में)

	खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि
राजस्थान	51,764	25,48.11
मध्य प्रदेश	124,879	33,06.20

(आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं)

(ख) जी हां, परन्तु इस प्रकार अनेकधा वित्तपोषण के परिणामस्वरूप उठने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए ऋण प्रदान करने वाले अभिकरण से अपेक्षा की जाती

है कि वह उन अन्य ऋण-ग्रहिताओं से "बेबाकी"/"अनापत्ति" प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त कर ले जिनसे वह ऋण कर्ता पहले लेन-देन करता रहा है ।

घाटे का बजट

1544. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाँडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने मुद्रा तथा वित्त (करेंसी एंड फाइनेन्स) सम्बन्धी अपने प्रतिवेदन, 1974-75 में यह टिप्पणी की है कि भविष्य में घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का सहारा लेना हानिकर होगा,

(ख) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में देशीय बचत पर भी बल दिया है और माग तथा बचत में सतुलित अन्तर के लिए अनुरोध किया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी): (क) से (ग) माननीय सदस्य सभवत रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा मुद्रा और वित्त के बारे में अपनी 1974-75 की रिपोर्ट में की गई टिप्पणी का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। अर्थ-व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी भावी सम्भावनाओं का अनुमान लगाते हुए, रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि "मुद्रा सम्बन्धी स्थिति ऐसी है कि सरकारी या गैर-सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर घाटे की वित्त-व्यवस्था करना सम्भवत प्रति-उत्पादक सिद्ध हो सकता है । हालाकि आगामी वर्ष में निवेश-व्यय में काफी वृद्धि करना सम्भव है, लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि यह वृद्धि देश की आन्तरिक बचतों को जुटा कर की जाय, विशाल मात्रा में ऋण लेकर नहीं ।'

रिजर्व बैंक की उक्त टिप्पणी, देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में सरकार के अपने मूल्याकन से मेल खाती है । इसलिए सरकार की मुद्रा और राजकोष विषयक और अन्य नीतियों का उद्देश्य यह है कि अर्थ-व्यवस्था में पूजी-निवेश की दर में वृद्धि, गैर-मुद्रास्फीति कारी तरीकों से और विभिन्न रूपों में की जाने वाली बचतों को उपयुक्त प्रोत्साहनों द्वारा बढ़ावा देकर की जाय । सरकार का निरन्तर यह प्रयास रहा है कि घाटे की वित्त-व्यवस्था को न्यूनतम स्तर पर रखा जाय और सरकारी निवेश को वित्त-व्यवस्था गैर-मुद्रास्फीति-कारी तरीके से की जाय ताकि इस बीच कीमतों में जो स्थिरता लाई गई है वह बनी रहे ।

राज्यों में हस्तकला बोर्ड के केन्द्रों में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव

1545. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश और देश के अन्य राज्यों में हस्तकला बोर्ड में सम्बद्ध केन्द्रों की सख्या में वृद्धि करने का है,

(ख) वाराणसी डिवीजन में अब तक कितने केन्द्र खोले जा चुके हैं और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बलिया या मऊ में ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) कालीन बुनाई में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए अब तक वाराणसी डिवीजन में 11 केन्द्र खोले जा चुके है और आठ अन्य केन्द्र खोलने के लिए प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) अभी तक तो ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Four Task Forces on Financial Reforms

1546. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Miniser of FINANCE be pleased to stae:

(a) whether the four task forces on financial reforms have been set up; and

(b) if so, the composition of each one of the task forces?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes.

(b) On 5th January, 1976 four separate task forces consisting of senior officials of the Ministry of Finance, other concerned Administrative Ministries, Public Agencies and the Indian Audit & Accounts Department have been set up to review the existing rules and procedures and suggest measures for simplification and rationalisation of the same in the following areas as under:—

Sl. No.	Area	Composition of the task force	
1	Procedure for payment of money into the Govt. account and refund of revenue ; and forcing the pace in associating nationalised banks with the financial transactions of Govt.	1. Shri M. Narsimhan, Addl. Secretary, Deptt. of Economic Affairs—Chairman.	
		2. Shri J. Innocent, Joint Secretary Deptt. of Expenditure	Members.
		3. A representative of Revenue and Banking Deptt.	
		4. An officer of Reserve Bank of India.	
		5. An officer of the C & AG's organisation.	
2	Procedure in regard to determination and payment of entitlements of Govt. employees (including confirmation and regularisation procedures), provident fund and pension.	1. Shri B. Maithreyan. Officer on Special Duty (Spl. Cell)— Chairman	
		2. Shri N. N. K. Nair, J.S. (Per)	Members.
		3. A representative of Budget Division.	
		4. Representatives of Deptt. of Personnel & Administrative Reforms.	
		5. A nominee of the C & AG	
3	Simplification of rules Governing leave, travelling allowance, leave travel concession & House Rent allowance.	1. Shri R. D. Thaper. Addl. Secretary (Insurance)—Chairman.	
		2. Shri N. N. K. Nair, J.S. (Per)	Members.
		3. A representative of Deptt. of Personnel.	
		4. A nominee of the C & AG	

Sl. No.	Area	Composition of the task force	
4	Mechanisation/Computerisation of accounts for the eventual build up of efficient management accounting system; in the short-term the need and scope for strengthening the treasury system for speeding up the compilation of accounts at the treasury level and in the office of the Accountant General.	1. Shri R. Ganpati, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Expenditure—Chairman.	
		2. Director (Budget Division).	Members.
		3. Shri P.V. Vasudevan, Controller of Aid Accounts	Members.
		4. Finance Secretary Government of Karnataka.	Members.
		5. Finance Secretary Government of Tamil Nadu.	Members.
		6. Finance Secretary Government of West Bengal.	Members.
		7. A nominee of the C & AG.	Members.

The task forces has also been authorised to coopt additional members as found necessary

Ratio of Plan Expenditure to non-Plan Expenditure

1547. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of plan expenditure to the non-plan expenditure for the last three years for the Union Government and each Union Territory Government; and

(b) steps taken to ensure greater allocations for planned development and encourage productive expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) A statement showing the ratio of development expenditure and non-development expenditure for the last three years for the Union Government and each Union Territory with Legislature is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) It has been the endeavour of the Central Government to accelerate the tempo of investment without undermining price stability. The Central Budget for 1975-76 has made a selective approach in its investment policy giving priority to growth-oriented key sectors of the economy like Agriculture, Irrigation, Power, Fertilizers; Coal, Petroleum and essential industries like Cement, Paper, Ship Building and Transport. The approved Plan outlay for 1975-76 involved a step up of 23 per cent over the outlay of 1974-75.

In the State sector outlay on Irrigation and Power has been further increased by Rs. 101 crores in the current year and additional outlays to the tune of Rs. 74 crores were authorised in July 1975 in the Central sector for Coal, Oil and Fertilizer sectors.

Statement

Ratio of Developmental and Non-Developmental Expenditures of the Centre and the Union Territories with Legislatures.

	Percentage Share	
	Developmental Expenditure	Non-Developmental Expenditure
I. Centre:		
(including Union Territories without Legislature)		
1973-74 (Accts.) .	44·1	55·9
1974-75 (R.E.) .	51·7	48·3
1975-76 (B.E.) .	51·4	48·6

Statement

II. *Union Territories with Legislatures:*		
1. *Goa, Daman & Diu*		
1973-74 (Accts.) .	80·7	19·3
1974-75 (R.E.) .	79·0	21·0
1975-76 (B.E.) .	78·8	21·2
2. *Mizoram*		
1973-74 (Accts.) .	80·8	19·2
1974-75 (R.E.) .	78·4	21·6
1975-76 (B.E.) .	74·3	25·7
3. *Pondicherry*		
1973-74 (Accts.) .	75·5	24·5
1974-75 (R.E.)	75·7	24·3
1975-76 (B.E.) .	77·6	22·4

Note: In the case of Union Territories with Legislatures, the entire Loans and Advadces made by them have been treated as developmental expenditure.

Agreement with U.S.A. for Generalised System of Preferences

1548. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been arrived at with United States of America regarding Generalised System of Preferences;

(b) whether gains of Generalised System of Preferences will be drained considerably by the application of G.A.T.T. clauses; and

(c) if so, the net gain for India from Generalised System of Preferences in exports to U.S.A.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The U.S.A. has introduced scheme of Generalised System of preferences (GSP) with effect from 1st January 1976.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Generalised System of preferences of U.S.A. will provide opportunity for India to increase exports to U.S.A. of products covered by the Scheme, along with other eligible developing countries.

सीमाशुल्क और उत्पादन शुल्क, नागपुर के समाहर्ताओं (कलक्टरों) के पास विचाराधीन मामले

1549. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री सीमाशुल्क और उत्पादन शुल्क, नागपुर समाहर्ताओं (कलेक्टरों) के पास विचाराधीन मामलों के बारे में 2 मई 1975 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8330 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा शुल्क और उत्पादन शुल्क, नागपुर के समाहर्ताओं (कलेक्टरो) के पास विचाराधीन सब मामलों की जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है; और

(ख) ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमे जुर्माने किये गये थे तथा ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिन्हें बगैर जुर्माने के छोड़ दिया गया था ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) : दिनांक 2-5-75 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 8330 के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क समाहर्ता, नागपुर के कार्यालयों मे 31 मार्च 1975 की स्थिति के अनुसार 1948 मामले अनिर्णित पड़े थे। इन मामलो के संबंध में अब जो अतिरिक्त विस्तृत सूचना मांगी गई है उसे एकत्र करने के लिये सीमाशुल्क और केन्द्रीय

उत्पादनशुल्क समाहर्ता, नागपुर के विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के साथ फिर से पत्रव्यवहार करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी ताकि प्रत्येक मामले की वर्तमानस्थिति का ठीक-ठीक पता लगाया जा सके और इसमे बहुत अधिक समय और श्रम लगेगा जो संभवत प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामो के अनुरूप नही होगा। तथापि, यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी विशेष मामले (मामलो) के बारे मे विशिष्ट सूचना चाहते हो तो उसे एकत्र किया जा सकता है और प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है।

Purchase of Tobacco Stocks by S T C

1550 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether tobacco growers and merchants of Andhra Pradesh are facing acute crisis due to large unsold stocks lying with them,

(b) if so, whether the State Trading Corporation has been advised to buy up the stocks, as it did during previous gluts in 1964 and 1972, and

(c) whether Government also propose to take any steps to facilitate easier exports of the tobacco stocks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) While reports have been received of some accumulation of stocks, Government are not aware of any acute crisis as a result

(b) No, Sir STC is, however, supplementing the efforts of the private trade in exporting tobacco to some destinations

(c) The Government have established the Tobacco Board with effect from 1st January, 1976, to regulate production and exports of tobacco in a systematic way While endeavour to formulate its own schemes, the Board will continue to implement those set in motion by the Tobacco Export Promotion Council

मध्य प्रदेश जाने वाले पर्यटक

1551. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जनवरी से दिसम्बर, 1975 तक मध्य प्रदेश मे कितने पर्यटक आये तथा 1974–75 मे आने वाले पर्यटकों की तुलना मे इसकी स्थिति क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : पर्यटन विभाग भारत आने वाले विदेशपर्यटको का रिकार्ड अखिल भारतीय आधार पर रखता है न कि राज्यवार आधार पर। स्वदेशी पर्यटको के आवागमन संबंधी आकडे पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा एकत्रित नही किए जा रहे है।

1975 के दौरान भारत की यात्रा करने वाले विदेशी पर्यटको की संख्या 465, 275 थी जाकि 1974 की तुलना मे 10 प्रतिशत अधिक थी। 1972–73 मे किए गए एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार सर्वेक्षण की अवधि के दौरान कुल विदेशी पर्यटको मे से 7 2 प्रतिशत ने खजुराहो की यात्रा की तथा 1 2 प्रतिशत ने भोपाल/ग्वालियर की यात्रा की।

मध्य प्रदेश मे हथकरघा उद्योग को सहायता

1552. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश मे हथकरघा उद्योग को सहायता देने के बारे मे निर्णय कर लिया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी और किस रूप मे ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). हथकरघा उद्योग के विकास के लिए सभी

राज्यों को, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश भी शामिल है, केन्द्रीय सहायता के स्वरूप और उसकी मात्रा को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

Orders for Wagon Building with Railway Workshops

1553. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway workshops are given less orders to build wagons for export than the private wagon builders;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor: and

(c) names of the countries where railway wagons are to be exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) As the Railway workshops are primarily meant for maintenance and periodic overhauling of the rolling stock of Indian Railways and as they have only a limited capacity to manufacture wagons, they manufacture only these types of wagons which are either urgently required by Indian Railways or for which orders are not accepted by private wagon builders. Since spare capacity for manufacture of wagons is mainly with the private industry, export manufacture is also mainly done by them.

(c) At present orders are in hand for supply of wagons to Yugoslavia, Malaysia and Bangladesh.

Import of Fertilisers from Rumania by M.M.T.C.

1554. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has decided not to import fertilizers from Rumania; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Techniques developed for Artificial Rain

1555. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration to conduct experiments for "artificial rain" for combating droughts in the country;

(b) if so, the techniques developed so far in this regard; and

(c) what progress has been made in their practical application upto the end of 1975?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Poona has conducted experiments for increasing rainfall by artificial seeding of clouds through release of finely ground particles of a mixure of common salt and soap stone. The experiments have not reached a stage when definite conclusions can be drawn. Some State Governments have also undertaken exercises in artificial rain making.

Tax Concession to Industries for diversification of their production

1556. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered tax concessions to industries manufacturing luxury goods if they diversify their production; and

(b) if so, the response from the industries to the offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No such concessions have been offered as far as Central Excise and Customs duties are concerned.

No tax concessions have been offerred under the Income-tax Act, 1961 to industries manufacturing luxury goods if they diversify their production. However, Section 80-HH of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established industrial Undertakings or hotel business in backward areas.

(b) Does not arise.

Jute Trade with Bangladesh

1557. SHRI K M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the devaluation of the Taka by Bangladesh has affected our trade with that country especially that of jute; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) Bangladesh devalued the Taka by 58 per ent w.e.f. 15th May, 1975. With this devaluation Bangladesh exports in terms of Indian rupees would be cheaper whereas Indian exports to Bangladesh could cost more in terms of the Taka. There has, however been no import of raw jute from Bangladesh during the last season.

Setting up of Jute International

1558. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in setting up the proposed Jute International comprising India, Bangladesh, Nepal and other producing countries;

(b) whether the F.A.O. Conference on Jute in Rome has improved the prospects of exports of Indian Jute goods to Western countries; and

(c) the main conclusions|recommendations of the F.A.O. Conference in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The draft constitution of the proposed Jute International has not yet been finalised. An Inter-Governmental Conference was held in Delhi in October, 1975 to discuss and finalise the draft constitution provided by the UNDP in the Desk Review. The Conference was attended by India, Bangladesh and Nepal. Although agreement on most of the clauses could be reached, there are a few more clauses to be agreed upon by the three countries and another meeting is to be convened for finalisation of the draft constitution. The Constitution will thereafter have to be ratified by the Governments concerned.

(b) and (c). FAO's Inter-Governmental Group on Jute Kenaf and allied Fibres normally meets twice a year in Rome and reviews the demand and supply position of jute and allied fibres and connected matters including short and long term market situation for jute goods. The discussions do not themselves lead to improvements in export prospects of jute goods of any participating country.

Raids by Income Tax Authorities

1559. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted on the premises of ex-I.A.S., I.P.S., I.C.S. officers by the Income Tax Department during the last six months in Delhi;

(b) whether any I.A.S. officer's house has been searched at Bhubaneswar during the last six months; and

(c) if so, the value of assets seized by Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Nil.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Collection of fixed deposits by Companies

1560. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how many companies have collected fixed deposits during 1975 from the public at higher rate of interest, the rate of interest they offered and the total amount each of them have collected so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): According to the directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India to non-banking companies, they are required to furnish returns giving the extent of their deposits as at the end of March of every year before 30th June of that year. After the coming into force of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975 with effect from 3rd February, 1975 non-banking non-financial companies, to which these rules apply, have to furnish returns to the Registrar of Companies giving *inter alia* information on the deposits accepted or renewed by them during any financial year within 30 days from the last day of their financial year. As such the returns from all non-banking companies —financial as well as non-financial— for the year 1975 have not become due. Further, Reserve Bank of India has reported that the survey based on the annual returns of deposits of non-banking companies made by them does not cover the classification of deposits according to the interest rates paid by them. However, according to the data published by Commercial Research Bureau, Bombay on the basis of advertisements placed by 392 companies between 1st February and 18th September, 1975, the rates of interest offered on deposits by non-banking companies for periods between 1 to 5 years generally range from 9.5 per cent (minimum) and 16 per cent (maximum) as indicated below:

Period	Minimum (Rate %)	Maximum (Rate %)
1 Year . . .	9.5	15.0
2 Years . . .	10.0	15.0
3 Years . . .	12.0	16·0
4 Years . . .	12·5	16·0
5 Years . . .	13·0	16·0

[The rates of interest offered to shareholders in some cases were higher than the usual rates of interest offered to the public by 1 per cent to 2 per cent].

Promotion of Tourism at Kovalam

1561. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the construction of Five Star hotel by India Tourism Development Corporation at Kovalam in Kerala and when is it likely to be completed;

(b) what is the profit and loss position of Kovalam Grove during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken by India Tourism Development Corporation to promote tourism at Kovalam;

(d) whether Air India has arranged any chartered tourist flights to Kovalam from abroad; and

(e) the extent to which Government have promoted Kovalam tourist centre by special advertisements outside India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Kovalam Hotel has been completed. It was formally inaugurated on January 2, 1976.

(b) The profit and loss position of the Kovalam Grove during the last three years was as follows:

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1972-73 . . .	(—)6 27
1973-74 . . .	(—)6 47
1974-75 . . .	(—)3 28

(c) The India Tourism Development Corporation is promoting Kovalam Hotel primarily through the travel trade. ITDC has also advertised the Kovalam Hotel in foreign travel trade journals and other news media. Audio-visual presentations of ITDC services, which also include Kovalam are made among foreign travel agents visiting India and also those located abroad in certain centres During the lean months of 1973-74, off season tariff at 50 per cent discount was offered in the Kovalam Grove to boost tourist traffic. The proposal to grant similar facility during 1976 is under consideration.

(d) No, Sir as the Trivandrum Airport is not as yet equipped to enable large jet aircraft to land there

(e) The Government of India Tourist Offices abroad jointly with Air India have been promoting Kovalam through their publicity and promotion campaigns. ITDC has also been advertising Kovalam abroad in travel trade journals.

Development of Sabarimala Temple Complex in Kerala

1562. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Devaswam Board had approached the Centre for financial assistance for their scheme to develop Sabarimala temple complex in Kerala as an attractive tourist spot;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme, and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The President of the Kerala Devaswam Board had sent a detailed proposal for provision of accommodation for pilgrims, water supply, electricity, toilets, medical facilities, etc. estimated to cost Rs. 7.55 crores at Sabarimala and at other pilgrim centres As development of facilities at pilgrim centres which are mainly visited by domestic tourists is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. the matter is being referred to the State Government The Department of Tourism is not in a position to render any financial assistance due to constraint on resources. It may be mentioned that the Kerala Tourist Development Corporation has made a provision of Rs 5 lakh in their Fifth Five Year Plan for providing accommodation and other facilities for pilgrims at Sabarimala.

Value of Rupee

1563. SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is value of Indian rupee at present; and

(b) what was its value just before the declaration of Emergency in last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The purchasing power of the rupee as measured by movements in the All-India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1960=100), was 32.89 paise in 1974 (average), 30.49 paise in June, 1975 towards the end of which the Emergency was proclaimed, and 31.75 paise in November, 1975.

Banking Operations in Maharashtra and Gujarat

1564. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group appointed by the Reserve Bank which considered the development of banking and other related aspects of banking operation in Maharashtra and Gujarat, has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the main findings of the Study Group and the action taken/proposed for proper development of banking in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The required information is set out in the attached statement.

Statement

In pursuance of a decision at the meeting of the Western Regional Consultative Committee held on 2nd August, 1975, Reserve Bank of India, in September, 1975, constituted two Study Groups to study the working of the Lead Bank Scheme in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The terms of reference of the Groups were as follows:—

(i) The constitution and working of the District Level Consultative Committees;

(ii) The nature and extent of liaison between financial institution and relationship established with the State Governments at various levels; and

(iii) The extent of involvement of banks in the formulation and implementation of area development programmes.

Arising from these, the Study Groups were asked to formulate appropriate guidelines for the more effective operation of the Lead Bank Scheme.

The Study Groups submitted a common report to Reserve Bank of India on the 27th December, 1975, their recommendations are under consideration of the Reserve Bank.

The general conclusion of the Groups, *inter alia* is that while the first phase of the lead bank programme, consisting of the identification of centres offering potential for banking development and the opening of bank branches thereat has been a success, the progress of the second and more difficult phase, consisting of the formulation and implementation of area development programmes has been slow. However, it has to be kept in view that area development programme which commenced hardly two years ago, presents greater difficulties in implementation, involving as it does collaborative efforts not only between banks but with various levels and types of Government agencies as well.

Some of the other important findings of the Study Groups and the guidelines formulated by them for effective functioning of the Lead Bank Scheme are as under:—

1. While "credit plans" are being drawn up by some banks for their lead districts, these vary in methodology and coverage. The Report does not recommend a uniform approach in this regard. It states that emphasis

should be not on methodological excellence, in the academic sense, but on expeditious preparation of technologically feasible and economically viable schemes and their collective implementation by all financial institutions.

2. It has been suggested that banks should get about the task of formulation of such schemes in the broad area of the "priority sectors" which can be immediately implemented and completed over a reasonable time span of 3 to 5 years Certain "ground rules" to be observed in the formulation of the Schemes have also been indicated which include, basing the schemes on existing infrastructure, dovetailing them with the existing district development plans to the extent possible and giving due consideration to the "linkages" of various economic activities At the same time, it has been pointed out that lead banks cannot assume the responsibility for drawing up a district development plan.

3. In implementing the schemes, the tasks of allocating "Schemes" among the participating agencies is not to be done unilaterally by the lead bank but in consultation with each institution While, not many banks have so far gone through the process of even partial implementation of a full-fledged programme, some possible difficulties in implementation of the bankable schemes drawn up by lead banks have been envisaged in the Report and "problem areas" identified along with the indication of possible ways of countering them These include difficulties that could arise through defaults and recalcitrance on the part of the individual branches

4 The Groups feel that the task of overall monitoring of the progress of the Scheme would have to be that of the District Consultative Committee

5 The constitution of a Standing Committee in the Reserve Bank to keep the overall progress of the Scheme under review is also recommended.

बिहार में पटना जिले के मसौढ़ी नामक स्थान पर बैंक आफ इंडिया की शाखा का कार्यकरण

1565. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में पटना जिले के मसौढ़ी नामक स्थान पर बैंक आफ इण्डिया की शाखा चल रही है;

(ख) क्या ऋण लेने के लिये बहुत से आवेदन पत्र महीनो से बैंक में लम्बित पड़े हैं; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुकर्जी): (क) बैंक आफ इंडिया की एक शाखा दिसम्बर, 1970 से पटना जिले के मसौढ़ी नामक स्थान पर काम कर रही है।

(ख) और (ग). यद्यपि वाणिज्यिक बैंको द्वारा साख्यिकी आकड़े सूचित करने की प्रणाली मे अनिर्णीत आवेदन पत्रो की सख्या सम्बन्धी आकडो का सकलन करने की व्यवस्था नही है, फिर भी इस शाखा विशेष के लिए बैंक आफ इडिया द्वारा विशेष रूप से सकलित सूचना से पता चलता है कि इस शाखा मे कुल मिलाकर 13 आवेदन पत्र, मुख्य रूप से आवेदनो से आवश्यक विवरण के अभाव मे, अनिर्णीत पडे है। बैंक आफ इडिया ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि इन अनिर्णीत आवेदन पत्रो मे से नवम्बर, 1975 मे 3 दिसम्बर, 1975 मे 6 और जनवरी, 1976 मे आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे।

Appointment of Branch Auditors of Nationalised Banks and Insurance Companies

1566. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the procedure which has been adopted by Government in appoint-

ment of branch auditors of the nationalised banks L.I.C. and General Insurance Companies; and

(b) the number of Chartered Accountants who were appointed for such audit during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Under Section 10(1) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the appointment of auditors (including branch auditors) to conduct the annual audit of the 14 nationalised banks is made by the Boards of the respective banks, with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India.

The selection of the auditors for the purpose is made by the nationalised banks from out of a panel of approved auditors prepared by the Government of India and forwarded to the Reserve Bank of India which in turn makes available the list to all the nationalised banks. Every branch of a nationalised bank is not audited every year. Branches with advances exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs are audited every year and in respect of the rest of the branches, broadly speaking, they are audited once in three years.

The main factors taken into consideration by the Reserve Bank of India in the distribution of the list of auditors amongst the banks are the area of the operation of the Bank concerned, the net work of its branches, the number of branches to be taken up for audit in that year. As many auditors from the mofussil areas as possible are entrusted with the audit work. The actual allocation of branch audit amongst the auditors is made by the banks themselves.

Appointment of auditors of the Life Insurance Corporation of India is governed by Section 25 of the Life Insurance Corporation of India Act, 1956. The branches of the Life Insurance Corporation of India are not administrative units for accounting purposes. The unit for accounting purpose is a Divisional Office. For the year 1974-75, it was decided to appoint local firms of Chartered Accountants to audit the accounts of four Divisional Offices of the Corporation on an experimental measure.

The General Insurance Corporation of India and its four subsidiaries are Government Companies under the Companies Act, 1956. The appointments of their auditors are governed by the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) The required information is as under:—

	1973	1974	1975
(1) The 14 nationalised banks (including branch auditors)	740	1062	1352
(2) Life Insurance Corporation of India (Accounting year-financial year) for audit of Divisional Offices.	.	(1974-75)	
(3) General Insurance Companies	Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.		

Amount sanctioned for welfare of I.T.D.C. Employees

1567. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI;
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of I.T.D.C. sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30,000 per annum since 1973 towards the welfare of employees of I.T.D.C. headquarters;

(b) whether the employees have protested against impounding of half of their allocated funds so as to benefit officers who are not eligible under the welfare scheme; and

(c) if so, the action taken to compensate the staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The management of the India Tourism Development Corporation has with effect from the 1st April, 1973 sanctioned annual contributions of Rs. 15,000 each towards the welfare funds established for (a) the headquarters staff (b) officers, of the Corporation.

(b) No, Sir The employees union has expressed the view that instead of two separate welfare schemes, there should be a single welfare scheme for the officers and headquarters staff of I.T.D.C.

(c) The question of compensation does not arise as no amount allocated specifically for the I.T.D.C. headquarters staff has been appropriated towards the welfare fund of the officers.

Air Service between Gorakhpur-Bhairahawa-Pokhara and Kathmandu

1568. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of importance of Gorakhpur city on Indo-Nepal border, Government propose to extend facilities of air-flights between Gorakhpur-Bhairahawa-Pokhara and Kathmandu; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). In view of the increase in cost of operations particularly due to hike in the price of aviation fuel, Indian Airlines have no plans at present to air-link Gorakhpur during the Fifth Plan period.

However, Indian Airlines are presently operating air services to Kathmandu from four points in India namely Delhi, Varanasi, Patna and Calcutta.

Proposal to re-start Varanasi-Gorakhpur-Lucknow-Delhi air Service

1569. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to re-start the air-flights between Varanasi-Gorakhpur-Lucknow-Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) and (b). Indian Airlines have no plans at present to airlink Gorakhpur during the Fifth Plan period in view of the increase in the cost of operations particularly due to hike in the price of aviation fuel.

However, Indian Airlines are at present operating between Delhi and Lucknow and Delhi and Varanasi.

Export Market for Indian Bananas and Apples in West Asian Countries

1570. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian bananas and apples have a big market in West Asian countries; and

(b) if so, measures being taken by Government to build up a strong and regular export market for foreign exchange earnings therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) While there is a good demand for bananas in West Asian countries, Government have not yet undertaken any survey as regards apples.

(b) The Banana and Fruit Development Corporation Limited has planned to exploit the banana export opportunities. Government have also agreed to grant freight subsidy on export of bananas.

Unearthing of Black Money and Jewllery during raids in Delhi

1571. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent raids on the premises of several government officials in Delhi have yielded large amount of unaccounted money and jewellery, and

(b) if so, category-wise statistics of these officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) and (b) Search operations were conducted by the Income-tax authorities at the premises of two Government officials at Delhi.

In one of the cases of an official of the rank of Joint Director in the Ministry of Agriculture, bank lockers in the names of the wife and daughter of the official containing jewellery valued at over Rs 80,000/- have been sealed under prohibitory orders under section 132(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, pending verification of ownership and source thereof.

In other case no unaccounted money or jewellery was found.

Raids conducted on the premises of three Government officials in Delhi by the Central Bureau of Investigation have yielded unaccounted money of a total of Rs. 11,790/- and jewellery totally valued Rs 1,50,608/-

Two of these officials belong to the Delhi Development Authority, one of the rank of an Executive Officer and the other a Naib Tehsildar and third one is of the rank of an Executive Engineer, C.P.W.D. on deputation to Income Tax Department.

Premises of one Government servant in Delhi was searched by the Enforcement Directorate for alleged violation of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act on 31st December, 1975 but no unaccounted money or jewellery was seized.

Construction of Hostels for Middle-Income Group Tourists

1572. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether certain steps have recently been taken to make Delhi a big tourist draw and if so, the particulars thereof,

(b) the proposal under consideration for construction of tourist hostels for middle-income group tourists and for foreigners, and

(c) when the entire project in this respect is likely to be completed and the cost involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has set up a Delhi Tourism Development Corporation which has drawn up a detailed scheme for the construction of a Nagrik Aawas Griha, a National Tourist Centre, an International Tourist Centre, a Tourist Information Centre and other tourist conveniences and common facilities for middle-inome grouo tourists and

foreigners. Besides, India Tourism Development Corporation has provision in their 5th Five Year Plan for the construction of a 600-room hotel of 3-Star category, intended to meet the accommodation requirements of middle-income group tourists.

The Tourist Department has commissioned the Films Division to produce a new tourist documentary entitled 'Destination Delhi', which is under production and is likely to be available during this year. The Tourist Department has produced a special colourful brochure on Delhi which supplements the other existing tourist literature on this city. Delhi is also mentioned in other literature, publicity and promotions.

(c) The scheme of the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation, estimated to cost Rs. 10.25 crores is proposed to be completed over a period of 8 years ending 1982-83. The initial cost estimation of the hotel proposed by India Tourism Development Corporation is Rs. 7 crores.

Construction of Houses by L.I.C. in Delhi

1573. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal of the Life Insurance Corporation of India to undertake a massive house construction programme in Delhi to meet the growing demand for houses in the low and middle income groups; and

(b) the progress since made in this respect and when the work of construction of houses by L.I.C. in Delhi is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) L.I.C. has plans to take up large scale Public Housing Projects in Delhi and has been making sustained endeavours to secure suitable land for that purpose.

(b) As soon as land is allotted, L.I.C. will take necessary steps so as to proceed with the construction of quarters early.

Implementation of L.I.C. Agreement signed in 1973

1574. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

Whether the agreement signed in November, 1973 between National Federation of Development officers (Class II) Employees and the then Chairman of L.I.C. regarding work *norms, is being implemented?*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The L.I.C. has been implementing the agreement of 19th November 1971 with the National Federation of Insurance Field Workers of India in regard to work norms, except in a few individual cases where work record had been very poor and action outside the terms of the agreement had to be considered.

Workers' Participation in L.I.C.

1575. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what steps have been taken by the L.I.C. regarding workers' participation in L.I.C.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The question of evolving a satisfactory mechanism for selection of workers' representatives for participation in management in the LIC is under consideration.

Employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Collectorate of Excise, Calcutta

1576. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes executive ins-

pectors in the Central Collectorate of Excise, Calcutta;

(b) whether the non-gazetted inspectors are being given promotions on the basis of the quota fixed by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the number of such employees given promotion since 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The figures are as given below:

(i) Scheduled Castes: 274

(ii) Scheduled Tribes: 28

These figures relate to the Calcutta, West Bengal and Bhubneshwar Collectorates which have a common cadre.

(b) Yes, to the extent to which eligible officers are available within the normal consideration zone and are found fit for promotion. Where Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers are not available for taking up vacancies in the reserved quota, the vacancies are dereserved in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and officers belonging to the general category are appointed against such vacancies.

(c) The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Inspectors who have been given promotion since 1971 in accordance with the orders in force at the relevant point of time is as follows:—

Promotion from Inspector (O.G.) to Inspector (S.G.)

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1971 .	3	Nil
1972 . .	3	Nil
1973 . .	3	Nil
1974 . .	15	9
1975 . .	6	3

Promotion from the posts of Inspector to the posts of Superintendent of Central Excise Class—II

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1971 . .	2	Nil
1972 . .	Nil	Nil
1973 . .	2	Nil
1974 . .	Nil	Nil
1975 . .	8	Nil

Export of Cement to Iran

1577. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to export cement to Iran;

(b) if so, the quantum agreed upon; and

(c) the foreign exchange expected to be earned from the deal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). For the present, supplies of cement are being made only against existing long-term contracts for approximated 11 lakhs tonnes.

Reformation of Financial Administration

1578. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reform the Financial Administration;

(b) if so, the main points to be included in the new pattern; and

(c) the points to be included for the upliftment of backward areas and the people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes.

(b) The main thrust of these reforms is towards a more effective division of responsibilities between the Ministry of Finance and the administrative ministries. Briefly put, the Ministry of Finance should provide leadership through a system of effective central policy making and be responsible for the overall system of financial control including pre-budget scrutiny of investment proposals, while the responsibility for internal financial management and achievement of specific performance against goals set should be entirely that of the administrative ministries. Early this year the financial delegations to the administrative ministries were enhanced to match their responsibilities and under a flexible framework for further redelegation to their subordinate authorities. The other important components of the present action programme are·

(i) *Scheme of Integrated Financial Advisers*:

A full-time Financial Adviser of the rank of Joint Secretary or Addl. Secretary will be positioned in the administrative ministry as part of the ministry He will head a new Finance Division formed by amalgamation of the existing Associate Finance Division of the Ministry of Finane (Department of Expenditure) and the Internal Finance Division of the administrative ministry and re-structured on the Desk Officer pattern.

(ii) *Departmentalisation of Accounts*:

Each ministry will have its own departmentalised accounting set up by transfer of the accounting functions at present performed by the Indian Audit and Accounts Department along with the staff doing this work. The aim would be to develop management accounting suited to the requirements of each ministry by timely use of the accounting data available with the ministry.

(iii) Rules and procedures for payment of salaries and pensions, maintenance of provident fund accounts and for payment and withdrawal of money will be simplified and modernised. To add to the convenience of the citizen the public sector banks would be associated for receiving dues and payment of pension.

(iv) Performance budgeting already in vogue in Government would be further improved upon as a management tool with the increased competence of the administrative ministries for financial management and the timely availability of data for management information systems in the manner suggested above.

(c) The proposed reforms are intended to improve performance in all government programmes and activities; therefore, its benefits should be available for programmes and activities meant for upliftment of backward areas and the people.

Establishment of Free Trade Zones

1579. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of Economic Secretaries has decided to establish a couple of free trade zones in India;

(b) whether multinationals and other business houses will be allowed to set up industries in these enclaves for export;

(c) if so, whether they will be exempted from most of the corporate and other taxations; and

(d) the time by which free trade zones are expected to come into being?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The question of establishment of more Free Trade Zones in India is reviewed from time to time. The question of allowing multinationals and other business houses to set up industries in such enclaves for export is examined on merits of each case.

Relaxation in Bank Credit

1580. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has recently announced any relaxation in the bank credit against some of the consumer goods;

(b) if so, the particulars of goods, and

(c) salient features of the relaxation made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) to (c). In the credit policy for the current busy season announced on November 1, 1975, Reserve Bank has advised the banks that with a view to helping State & Central Government agencies undertaking the distribution of essential consumer goods, other than foodgrains, banks may maintain a concessional margin of 10 per cent on stocks in respect of advances made to those agencies subject to the availability of Government guarantee So far as public procurement, storage and distribution agencies dealing with foodgrains are concerned, in terms of the selective credit control measures currently in operation, they are exempt from margin and other requirements stipulated in the selective credit control framework.

Further, in the framework of selective control measures. Reserve Bank, with effect from November 11. 1975, has made the following relaxations in respect of margins:—

(i) A unified margin of 15 per cent has been provided on both levy and free sale sugar instead of 15 per cent on levy sugar and 25 per cent on free sale sugar.

(ii) Margin on advances against stocks of groundnut in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat has been reduced from 75 per cent to 60 per cent as in other States.

(iii) Margin on advances against stocks of gur and khandsari to manufacturing units has been reduced from 65 per cent to 50 per cent.

(iv) Margin on advances against paddy to rice mills has been reduced from 45 per cent to 35 per cent and margin on advances against rice, wheat and other foodgrains reduced from 60 per cent to 50 per cent. The concessional margin of 25 per cent on advances against wheat to roller flour mills is continued.

(v) Margin on advances to traders, dealers and agents against cotton textiles (including cotton yarn and fabrics and yarn made out of man-made fabrics) has been reduced from 40 per cent to 30 per cent.

(vi) Banks have been advised to reduce minimum margin by 5 per cent against stocks of controlled varieties of cloth held by mills.

Demands on Banks outside the Plan

1581 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued any instructions recently asking the States not to make demands on Banks outside the plan; and

(b) if so, reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No instructions have been issued in this regard to the States

However, at the Third Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee, Northern Area, held at Jaipur on October 30, 1975, the Finance Minister, while clarifying the general policy of bank lending for infra-structural development, had observed that the funds from the banks for these purposes came by way of investment in State Government loans and bonds of the State associated bodies. As these schemes were covered by the State's Annual Plans, the Finance Minister advised the State Governments to keep to the norms laid down in their State Plans and not to make demands on banks outside the plans for financing infra-structural development.

Joint Ventures with Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries

1582. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is vast scope for increasing India's exports to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries; and

(b) whether any joint ventures have been set up in collaboration with them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal as received from Indian entrepreneurs for setting up joint ventures in these countries in collaboration with their nationals are considered by the Government for approval. Approvals have been accorded to the proposals for setting up units in Saudi Arbia, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Qatar, Iran, Iraq, Nigeria, Indonesia. The fields covered are Construction Projects, Consultancy Services, Rubber Products, Engineering Products, Automobile Parts, Architectural Equipment, Gas Cylinders, Textile Plants etc

Fall in India's Share of Global Exports

1583. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been fall in India's share of global exports which had risen four-fold in the last few years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Between 1971 and 1974 India's share in world exports declined by 0.1 per cent.

(b) The major reason for the decline in the country's share in world exports is that items like POL, machinery, non-ferrous metals, iron and steel etc., in which the value of world trade is expanding fast do not figure in any prominent manner in the country's export list In addition are the high weightage still with the traditional items of exports (whose prices have not increased relatively as high as of items like POL machinery etc.) and large and growing domestic market for goods with export potential etc.

Indian Airlines' Services to Porbander

1584. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourists to Porbander are forced to skip over their journey because of lack of daily air services to that place; and

(b) if so, whether Indian Airlines proposes to provide daily services to Porbander?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines are presently operating air services between Bombay and Porbandar four times a week with HS-748 aircraft.

In view of their limited Turbo-prop capacity, Indian Airlines have no plans at present to increase the frequency of the present operations between Bombay and Porbandar.

Punctuality in Indian Airlines Services

1585. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines is operating many of its services behind schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve punctuality?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The average 'on-Time performance' of the Indian Airlines during 1975 was 68.07 per cent as compared to 67.68 per cent during 1974 and 45.16 per cent during 1973. There has thus been improvement in the punctuality of the services operated by the Corporation during 1975 as compared to earlier years The delays that occurred were in most cases due to reasons and factors such as bad weather conditions etc., beyond the control of the officers of the airline. Even so the Corporation are taking all possible steps to effect further improvement in this regard

Modernisation of Mills

1586. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation is considering modernisation of the mills under it; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Modernisation/expansion of the nationalised textile mills is estimated to cost Rs. 175 crores. Modernisation programmes in respect of 84 mills involving an outlay of Rs. 52.13 crores have already been approved by the Corporation, and are under implementation. Machinery worth about Rs. 20 crores has been received and installed upto September, 1975.

Central Assistance to West Bengal

1587. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of Central assistance asked for by the Government of West Bengal and given to them between April and November, 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI). The Finance Ministry had received the following requests for Central Assistance from the Government of West Bengal between April and November, 1975:

(i) Additional Plan Assistance of Rs. 4.12 crores for roads;

(ii) Additional Central assistance of Rs. 1 crore for flood control works under the North Bengal Flood Control Commission;

(iii) Non-Plan Assistance for expenditure on displaced persons living in homes and camps pending their rehabilitation.

It has not been found possible to accede to the first two requests of the Government of West Bengal. The third request of the State Government is under examination.

Implementation of Recommendations of Third Pay Commission

1588. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission about the pay scales for Central Government Employees have been implemented in the case of all categories of employees of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the date on which the recommendations regarding the pay scales recommended for P & T Stenographers have been implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The revised scales of pay recommended by the Third Pay Commission for Central Government employees have been implemented in most of the cases.

(b) The posts of Stenographers in the P. and T. Department belong to categories of posts common to many Departments of the Government of India, the pay scales of which have been notified in Ministry of Finance Notification No. GSR 499(E) dated the 13th November, 1973, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library. However, the question of creation of a selection grade for these posts is still under consideration of Government.

Modernisation of Airports

1589. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the runways of domestic airports in various parts of the country are being strengthened to take in bigger and heavier aircraft and if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) whether Government are also going ahead in the direction of modernising the various and particularly bigger airports in the country and if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether runway lighting and other facilities as also instrumental techniques for safer and smoother landings are being installed at several airports, including Ahmedabad; and

(d) if so, the main indications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) to (d). While efforts are constantly being made and certain schemes are underway to strengthen runways, modernise facilities at domestic airports the requisite detailed information asked for in the question is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Tourist Offices

1590. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have opened and/or strengthened new and/or existing tourist offices inside and outside the country with a view to promoting tourism and encouraging higher earnings of foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has 16 Tourist Offices overseas and 11 in India. The overseas offices are located at New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Toronto, London, Geneva, Paris, Vienna, Frankfurt, Brussels, Stockholm, Milan, Tokyo, Singapore, Sydney and Kuwait. The offices in India are located at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Jaipur, Varanasi, Aurangabad, Jammu, Khajuraho and Cochin.

Department of Tourism has strengthened its organisation overseas by introducing Operation Europe, Operation America and Operation U.K.

schemes. Under these schemes the Department of Tourism and Air-India have pooled their resources for more intensive tourist promotion overseas. During the last five years two new offices have been added one in Singapore in 1971 and the other in Kuwait in December, 1975.

(b) A statement outlining the measures undertaken by the Department of Tourism to promote tourism and to encourage higher earnings of foreign exchange is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. The Department of Tourism produces about five million units of tourist literature in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Japanese and Thai for distribution overseas. Literature in Arabic language has been produced for the first time to tap the newly affluent market of West Asia. Tourist documentary films in colour have been produced in English, French, German, Italian and Arabic.

2. Extensive advertising, publicity and public relations campaign was launched through 15 overseas Tourist Offices all over the world.

3. Special incentives to foreign tourists like "Discover India" tickets have been introduced by Indian Airlines and "Travel As You Like" tickets by Indian Railways have been offered.

4. Entry formalities have been liberalised by allowing foreign visitors coming to India without visa to get a Landing Permit on arrival at the airport valid for 28 days. Some of the Himalayan areas so far closed to foreign tourists were opened.

5. The first phase of Kovalam Beach project has been completed with the opening of the New Kovalam Palace Hotel providing 280 beds at this Resort. Facilities for winter sports have been further developed at Gulmarg Winter Sports Resort.

6. Travel Industry Promotional teams consisting of representatives of Department of Tourism, Air India, Indian Airlines, Travel Agents Association of India, All India Hotels and Restaurants Federation have been sent to important tourist markets of the world like Australia, Japan and West Asia.

7. Construction of new hotels has been encouraged by offering concessional loans.

8. To cater to the needs of low income group tourists youth hostels, Tourist Bungalows, and Forest Lodges have been built in different parts of India.

9. Bilateral agreements have been made with West Germany, Yugoslavia, Nordic Countries and Bulgaria for the abolition of visas for stay upto 90 days

10. Incentives have been given to the travel trade by way of release of foreign exchange to enable them to undertake extensive overseas promotional tours and also to advertise in the leading international travel magazines abroad.

11. As a part of the publicity drive the Tourist Department invites every year travel agents and travel writers/journalists/TV/film producers from abroad for familiarisation visits to India.

12. The transport loan scheme provides hire-purchase facilities to private tourist transport operators.

13. Lakshadweep has been opened to foreign tourists subject to prior clearance.

14. Domestically, we have tried to create a climate in favour of tourism by starting a 'courtesy to tourist' campaign through hoardings, advertising and through films released through cinema circuits.

15. We have started the new year with the opening a new Tourist Office at Kuwait to intensify our promotion in the Arab countries.

Enquiry into Tax Evasion by Birlas

1591. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether enquiry with regard to tax evasion and other malpractices against Birlas was stopped in 1975; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Government have constituted a Commission of Inquiry on Large Industrial Houses to inquire into irregularities and lapses pointed out in the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee (ILPIC). A total number of 205 concerns are listed in ILPIC Report as those belonging to the Birla Group. The Commission is proceeding with its investigation/inquiry into the activities of the majority of Birla concerns as required by its terms of reference, but in respect of some terms of references writ petitions had been filed by the Birla concerns in Calcutta High Court and stay orders had been obtained in 28 cases. The work of the Commission is proceeding against the cases of Birla concerns not covered by stay orders.

Government had filed petitions in the Calcutta High Court in September last year for the vacation of stay orders. It is expected that these petitions might come up for hearing sometime in February this year.

Private Hotels with Foreign Collaboration

1592. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given its approval for setting up some private hotels in the country with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. There are the following four private hotels in the country which are already functioning with foreign collaboration:—

S. No.	Name of the Hotel	Name of the Indian Company	Name of the foreign Company
1	Oberoi Intercontinental, New Delhi.	East India Hotels Co. Ltd.	Intercontinental Hotels Corp. USA.
2	Taj Intercontinental, Bombay.	Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.	Intercontinental Hotels Corp. USA.
3	Oberoi Sheraton, Bombay .	East India Hotels Co. Ltd.	Sheraton International, USA.
4	Holiday Inn, Agra . .	Northern India Hotels Ltd.	Holiday Inns Inc. USA.

In addition, foreign collaboration has also been approved in the case of four more hotel projects which are under construction at the following places:—

S. No.	Place	Name of the Indian Party	Name of Foreign Party
1.	Bombay	Eastern International Hotels Ltd.	Holiday Inn, Inc. USA.
2.	Madras	Adyar Gate Hotel Ltd. (They have since decided to give up this arrangement).	Holiday Inns, Inc. USA.
3.	Hyderabad	Hotel Banjara Ltd.	Holiday Inns, Inc. USA.
4.	Bombay	ELEL Hotels & investments (P) Ltd.	Ramada International Inc. USA.

Under the foreign collaboration arrangements approved in these cases, the hotel receives the advantages and facilities for sales, reservation, etc., of the foreign chain while the actual management of the hotel vests with the Indian party.

Loan advanced by Nationalised Banks

1593. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans which the 14 nationalised banks have advanced to different sectors in the eastern region of India, namely, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and other Union Territories there, State-wise in 1974 and 1975; and

(b) how much they have advanced to farm sector State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information, to the extent available, is being complied and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Tourism in Kerala

1594. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of proper hotel facilities and entertainment sources to attract foreign tourists to Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government for development of tourism in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) There are at present 13 hotels in Kerala on the approved list of the Department of Tourism, having 449 rooms. With the completion of Kovalam Hotel, 200 additional beds have been added. This Department has also approved a hotel project of 108 rooms to be put up by the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation at Cochin. No complaints regarding shortage of accommodation for tourists has been received so far, and hence the accommodation provided is considered adequate for the present. As the demand grows, no doubt the number of hotels will also increase.

Suitable entertainment facilities exist in important centres in Kerala. Kathakali dance performances are arranged by the India Tourism Development Corporation at Kovalam. Similar entertainment facilities are available in Trivandrum and Cochin.

(b) The emphasis in the Central Plan for tourism development is to develop Kovalam as a major tourist destination for attracting international tourists. The first phase of developing Kovalam as a beach resort has been completed with the commissioning of the Kovalam Hotel. In all 140 rooms (280 beds) are now available at Kovalam. The India Tourism Development Corporation is now advertising the Kovalam Hotel and the attractions of Kovalam for getting more international tourists to visit Kovalam. The further development at Kovalam and other tourist centres in Kerala will depend upon the response received from international tourists to the major beach resort at Kovalam which will ensure the economic viability of additional facilities that may need to be provided.

Chartered Accountants for Auditing Accounts of Assessees

1595. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sub-section 2A of Section 142 of Income Tax Act, 1961, empowers the Commissioners of Income Tax for compulsory audit of accounts of assessee;

(b) if so, the State-wise numbers of such audits made during the last one year;

(c) whether the Commissioners of Income Tax maintain any panel of Chartered Accountants for this purpose;

(d) if so, the names of such Chartered Accountants; and

(e) if the answer to part (c) be in negative, what procedures are adopted in appointment of such Auditors and the basis thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 has inserted a new sub-section (2A) to Section 142 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. It provides that the Income-tax Officer may, having regard to the nature and complexity of the accounts of the assessee and the interests of the revenue, direct an assessee, with the previous approval of the Commissioner of Income-tax, to get the accounts audited by a Chartered Accountant nominated by the Commissioner in this behalf;

(b) does not arise as the new provision is due to come into force from 1st April, 1976;

(c) to (e). the matter is under consideration.

Circulation of U.S. Scheme of Generalised System of Preferences

1596. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the steps taken for circulation of the U.S. scheme of Generalised System of Preferences to various Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The Scheme of Generalised System of Preferences introduced by U.S.A was circulated to Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards on 6th December 1975.

Functioning of Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Kanpur

1597. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of looms and the number of spindles in the Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Kanpur;

(b) the total number of employees under this Organisation;

(c) whether in the recent past the efficiency in the Weaving Department of the mill has come down to 52 per cent or less; if so, the reasons for the same and whether somebody has been held responsible for the present state of affairs in this mill, and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to improve the conditions in the Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Kanpur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a)The installed capacity as at the end of November, 1975 was 84,372 spindles and 1944 looms

(b) 6789 permanent and 1290 temporary workers were on roll in November, 1975

(c) The lowest average monthly efficiency during 1975 is reported to be 57 3 per cent in the month of August 1975, reportedly due to adverse labour management relations

(d) The mills are reported to be in financial difficulty and are in touch with the U P Government for a guarantee of loan from the Banks

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12 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Industrial Finance Corporation of India for 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1975, along with the statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 [Placed in Library See No LT-10280/76]

International Airports Authority (Amendment) Rules, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the International Airports Authority (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No S O 450(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1975 together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No S O 536(E) (English Version) and S O 537(E) (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1975 under sub section (3) of section 36 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971 [*Placed in Library. See* No *LT*-10281/76]

Annual Administration Report of Tea Board for 1973-74 and Audit Report for 1971-72, etc. Tobacco Board Rules 1976, Rubber etc (Amdt.) Rules etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board for the year 1973-74

(2) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Tea Board for the year 1971-72 along with the statements of Accounts

(3) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Tea Board for the year 1972-73 along with the statements of Accounts. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10282/76]

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

(4) A copy of the Tobacco Board Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 32 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10283/76.]

(5) A copy of the Rubber (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2402 in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See* LT-10284/76.]

(6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Rubber Board for the year 1972-73. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-10285/76.]

(7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Rubber Board for the year 1973-74. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10285/76.]

(8) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Rubber Board for the year 1971-72 along with the statement of Accounts. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10285/76.]

(9) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Rubber Board for the year 1972-73 along with the statement of Accounts [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- 10285/76.]

(10) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay for the year 1974.

(ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1974 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10286/76.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL BOOK TRUST INDIA AND SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, NEW DELHI FOR 1974-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust India for the year 1974 75. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10287/76.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10288/76.]

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Fifty-eight to Sixty-second sittings of the Committee on the Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, held on the 8th May, 1975 and the 6th, 12th, 21st and 27th January, 1976.

12.04 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th January, 1976."

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Regional Rural Banks Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st January, 1976, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th January, 1976, with the following amendment:—

Enacting Formula

That at page 1, line 1,

for the words "Twenty-sixth Year" the words "Twenty-seventh Year"

be substituted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendment be communicated to this House.'

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 29th January, 1976, agreed without any amendment to the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th January, 1976."

12.06 hrs.

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS BILL

As amended by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Regional Rural Banks Bill, 1976 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with an amendment.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I also lay on the Table the following seven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 5th January, 1976:—

(1) The Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(2) The Unit Trust of India (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(3) The Appropriation Bill, 1976.

(4) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1976.

[Secretary-General]

(5) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1976.

(6) The Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Bill, 1976.

(7) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

12.07 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I beg to present the Hundred and ninety-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Paragraph 28 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973-74—Union Government (Civil) relating to Farakka Barrage Project—Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Irrigation).

12.08 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 2nd February, 1976, will consist of:

(1) Consideration and passing of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Bill, 1976.

(2) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 and consideration and passing of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(3) Consideration and passing of the Bill to extend the life of the House of the People.

(4) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(5) Consideration and passing of the Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(6) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(a) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(b) The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(7) Discussion under Rule 193 on the Sugarcane Price.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, you in your wisdom asked us not to raise any questions when the next week's programme is announced by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and on that basis, a day was fixed on which we were to sit with the minister, *i.e.*, yesterday. But yesterday there was no meeting and next week is the last week of the session. Would you permit us to put some questions?

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: Yesterday we could not meet because of the Beating of the Retreat. Today I am welcoming you at 4.30. You can tell me what you want for next week.

MR. SPEAKER: You can meet him and make your suggestions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I raised a very important issue, *i.e.*, the Government must come forward with a statement about the conditions of the health of the MISA prisoners who are MPs. Then about the fire in a jute mill in West Bengal, the Government did not come forward with any announcement.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA (Bhatinda): The Untouchability Offences (Amendment) Bill as reported by the Select Committee is pending for a very long time. That has to be included.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: With great respect, I submit this. Let us be clear about the procedure. Are we reviving the old system?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You are responsible for it.

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH: am not.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इमर्जेन्सी के बावजूद हरिजनों और आदिवासियो पर आये-दिन जुल्म हो रहे हैं। इस पर बहस होने की बात सुनी जाती थी, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य मे इस की कोई चर्चा ही है। अभी हाल में, 25 जनवरी को, पटना जिले के फुलवारी थाने में एक मौलाना बुद्धचक ग्राम के एक खेत मजदूर, दुर्गा रविदास, को खुले-आम गोली से उड़ा दिया गया। यह काम एक बड़े जमीन मालिक ने किया, जो श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण के आन्दोलन के नेता व समर्थक रहे है। इस बारे मे अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नही की गई है इस पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, और इस विषय पर बहस के लिए समय देना चाहिए।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): There is a mention of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill in the next week's business announced by him just now. We are eager that this Bill should be enacted during this Session. Therefore, I would request him through you that the business should be arranged in such a way that there is enough time for the Bill to go to both the Houses for passing and not that it should be left over.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: If I may say so, I understand that the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, when it comes here, it will be passed by both the Houses.

12.10 hrs.

WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): On behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

12.11 hrs.

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up further consideration of Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill. Shri Dinesh Joarder to continue his speech.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): Mr Speaker, Sir, during the discussion on this Bill yesterday I was mentioning that according to the length of the roads and the necessity of the regular maintenance and development, particularly of important roads, the amount provided in the current budget i.e. Rs. 16 crores, is

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 30-1-76.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

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not sufficient to meet the needs. The condition of National Highway No. 34 from Calcutta to Siliguri and towards Assam is so wretched that everyday number of accidents are taking place causing deaths to many persons. Both drivers and pedestrians are not safe on this road. I would request the Minister to ask for a report either from the State Government or from CPWD or PWD, whosoever is maintaining this road, particularly the portion between Krishna Nagar Shantipur to Barsoi Kishanganj. It is very narrow and during rainy season, it gets destroyed and several parts are washed away. So, this road should be improved and widened as early as possible.

In the name of maintaining and widening these Highways, recently a large number of small shops and stalls and dwelling houses have been ruthlessly destroyed. Their hutments have been destroyed by government agencies without giving them any alternative sites for their livelihood or giving them proper opportunities to remove the stalls by themselves and no compensation has been paid to any of them. The hutment-dweller stall-keepers and others living on the road-side have been totally and ruthlessly removed. This question was mentioned earlier. I mention it again in order to draw the attention of the Minister to the plight of these poor people.

Now I come back to condition of the labourers and a question involving the fate and lot of 14 lakhs of people who are mostly labourers, drivers, assistants, garage workers, and cleaners. There is not even a minimum wage fixed by the Central Government or any of the State Governments. There are no standard service rules or conditions. Their lives and fates are at the mercy of the employers concerned. They can be retrenched at any time They are not even paid regularly. The employers deduct part of the salaries when they retrench workers. The conditions of the garage workers, petrol-pump workers and workers in other allied concerns in the road transport system are similar. There is a lot of trouble among the labourers concerned. So, I request the Minister to attach certain conditions regarding the service conditions of employees, when Government issues licences or permits to the truck-owners or companies, so that they can give the workers minimum wages, provide them uniforms and proper rest houses while they work. The workers should get other necessities also while they work. Certain obligations should also be attached when permits are issued to the licensees. I have already mentioned that the beneficiaries of the national permits would only be those big companies who can afford to establish and maintain their offices at different parts of the country. Even if you give the permits to small individuals, small companies or even to some unemployed educated young people, they would not be able to retain the permits for long, but would be forced to sell them to big companies. Ultimately, the big companies will be the beneficiaries of the national permits because they have to maintain booking offices, delivery offices, road-side transit offices and give donations to the ruling party for elections at the time of obtaining the licences and also meet the heavy running cost due to the high prices of fuel, mobiloil, motor parts, tyres and other things. Small people will not be able to hold the licences for long. Ultimately, big companies and persons having a big capital and big organizations who constitute 2 per cent, 3 per cent or 5 per cent of the people involved in this system will benefit most by this scheme. I have just mentioned the frustrating living conditions of the employees and drivers working in this industry that is, this road transport system I am reading a quotation:

This Road Transport System has:—

Turned us into sub-human beings

"Remaining confined in the truck for more than 20 days a month has

turned us into sub-human beings. We are cut off from our relatives and friends. We try to find solace in wine and women. Do you know that my employer owns 35 trucks? He has made his fortune at our cost. Can you suggest a way of escape from this ruthless exploitation....can you?"

This is the lot of lakhs of workers in the road transport system. Now we have no objection to the introduction of the national permit. But you are giving this only to those people who can influence Government officers and Ministers and earn a lot out of the road transport system. Instead of looking after the interests of the large masses, you have come forward to protect and enlarge the interests of a small few. What about the conditions of millions of people who are working in this industry? That is why I said that there should be a comprehensive national policy as regards the road transport system.

As I stated earlier, even if the road transport system is not nationalised—I feel that there is an urgent necessity for its nationalisation—a comprehensive and integrated policy should be there for improving the system as well as the working conditions of the labour. Apart from that, the extension of roads and other paraphernalia connected with road transport should be looked into and given proper importance in that integrated policy.

Lastly, coming to the issue of licences, I would say that the licences should not go to those people who have influence with the licensing authority and so can manipulate things and thus earn huge profits by plying trucks over long distances. They also have collusion with the insurance companies and earn huge amounts by making false claims. They also have some understanding with the railways. Since the railways sometimes at places do not carry certain types of goods, due to such understanding the transport operators come into the field as monopoly transport concerns and carry goods, specially for big Government undertakings like the Food Corporations etc. charging very high rates, mostly in collusion with the officials in charge. In that way, they earn quite a lot of money, and a large part of it becomes black money. You can put a check on this by issuing licences only to small people, educated or even uneducated unemployed, so that the society can get the maximum benefit out of the system.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): Sir, Shri Dinesh Joarder has already referred to most of the points covered by this Bill. This is a laudable Bill which tries to propagate the progress of transport in this country. But I am only sorry that the hon. Member injected a little politics by saying that the transport operators are contributing large sums to the political parties in the country. May be, it was true in West Bengal when his party was ruling, but certainly it is not a fact now, and so this should be denied with all the vehemence on the floor of the House.

One of the points in the 20-point programme that has been propagated in this country by the Prime Minister is the improvement of the transport system, which is sought to be done by the issue of national permits. So, the amendment of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, is one step forward in that direction. The hon. Minister of Transport, Dr. Dhillon, knows the position very well, because he was the Minister in charge of Transport in Punjab once. He has also travelled far and wide, practically all over the world, and has seen the functioning of the road transport and its relation to the development of the economy in both developed and developing countries. Practically 70 per cent of the goods in U.K. is being carried by road transport and only 30 per cent by the railways, but what has been happening to the development of road transport in India? When we go into its history, we find that the Motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Commission recommended in

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1950 that we should have a road transport policy. An Advisory Committee on rail, road and water transport co-ordination was started on in 1958, but was wound up in 1966. The result is that we do not have even a Transport Development Council to co-ordinate various matters relating to inland water transport, coastal shipping, road transport etc. I am sure it is a very important matter which the Ministry should consider to establish a forum where all these matters can be taken up.

In the early days the railways were very much afraid of competition from road transport, but ultimately more and more traffic has been gradually taken over by the roadways and the railways have lagged behind. According to the Seventy-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee of 1974-75 in 1950-51 passenger traffic carried by road was 24.9 per cent and that by rail was 75.1 per cent, whereas in 1973-74 passenger traffic carried by road was 48.9 per cent and that by rail was 51.1 per cent. Similarly, in goods traffic, in 1950-51, 10.2 per cent was carried by road and 89.8 per cent by rail, while in 1973-74 road transport carried 34.7 per cent and railways only 65.3 per cent. This is the poor picture of the development of the railways, but this does not mean that everything has been rosy with road transport

Actually, everything has been done to throttle road transport I am sure the hon. Minister knows the present high prices of vehicles, parts, tyres and tubes and the various bottlenecks that this industry is facing. A vehicle costs Rs. 1 lakh, a body costs Rs. 25,000. There are heavy taxes and the various checkposts have done everything to deter the development of road transport. In spite of that they have made commendable progress, and I am glad that the hon. Minister has at last come forward with one progressive step,

The tardy development of road transport has been due, to its being under various authorities. You have the State Governments and the Central Government and you have the taxation authorities, the municipalities to check them etc. Today, the biggest bottleneck in the way of the development of road transport is the octroi post. Since 1959-60 this matter has been discussed again and again at all levels and in all forums including Ministers and officers of the State Governments, but I do not know what has happened. Everybody believes that this octroi duty should be abolished. There are reports that these octroi duties have done everything to hinder the development of road transport. Therefore, unless they are abolished and unless you can find an alternative method so that vehicles are not held up again and again after driving every few miles, I do not think any solace can be brought to the road transport people who are plying these vehicles to enable them to carry goods faster to the different parts of the country.

The Seventy-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee has this to say on octroi duties·

"Road transport is suffering in the country because of the multiplicity of checkposts and octroi duties which not only increase the detention time and hampers the quick and rapid transport of goods, but also results in wastage of fuel. It is estimated that the capacity of road transport in the country can be increased by as much as 30 per cent by abolishing the checkposts and octroi duties by substituting them by an alternative form of taxation ..Government should immediately take up this matter with the State Governments and find out a way of collecting this tax either at source or in a consolidated form on the basis of the turnover of a vehicle"

I am sure the hon. Minister will agree that this has to be done on a top priority basis, but I would like to know from him what has actually been done in this direction. Today, these vehicles

are very fast speed vehicles. They have a high loading capacity. If you drive them in any of these roads, you will find that the drivers are hesitant to slow them down, because if they slow them down, it will take a long time to pick up the speed. What has happened in actual practice? If the driver has driven his truck for 30 miles, he has to stop it at a barrier and you know what are these barriers and all that. He has to go through all sorts of botherations.

Unless we can find a solution to this grave malady, which is a cancer of the transport industry in the country, I don't think the national permits that we envisaging are going to help in this particular direction. It is a happy augury that we are in a position of emergency in this country. If we cannot do this thing in an emergency, how can we do it in the normal time. This is a very serious matter and I am sure the hon. Minister will consider it and take it up at the highest level. There could be some sort of turnover taxes, diesel tax on the supply of diesel and petrol; there could be various other methods of collecting these taxes; there could be an entertainment tax from the cinemas from those people who are visiting these cinemas. But these Octroi duties and Octroi posts have to be given up if we really want to develop road transport as it has been done in other countries.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that there were similar taxes in places like Belgium, France and Egypt and these countries have abolished Octroi duties. There is no reason why we cannot abolish these duties.

Now, we are going to issue national permits. We have limited them to 5300. May I ask the Minister it will not be every operator who will ask for the national permit? But if you limit them, then everybody has the desire to ask for them. He will say that there may be some substantial gain by taking these permits. If you had opened these national permits to anybody who wanted them, I am sure there may be a spurt of these national permits in the first quarter of the year. But later on, many people who are traversing from one State to another would never like to pay extra money and take these national permits. It is one of the banes that we limit a thing in the beginning. Let us go whole hog and have no barrier. Let us allow these national permits to anybody and whosoever is travelling in inter-State transport would only go for these permits and you will find that very few people very few operators who are really going from one State to another, from one side of the country to another, will really ask for these permits. There will not be the malady of anyone saying, "I am a poor man, I am a poor single operator I have not been able to get these permits." These things will be put right. I am sure the hon. Minister will give a look to this particular matter. If we remove the limitation number and anybody who asks for a national permit will be given. I am sure we are putting this particular system on a much more beneficial pedestal than it has been envisaged. What has really happened? The transport operators today are in a very hard and difficult situation. A transport operator has to spend a lot of money in the fitness of his vehicle, whether it is for any test, whether it is for payment of any tax and so on. As for as these Octroi posts are concerned, there is no sembalance of any reasonableness. Every where, he has to shell out a large sum of money to pass through these processes. I would earnestly say that this issue of national permits is a very good idea and you must seriously consider to remove the limitation number. I am sure you are still issuing 5000—6000 permits. If this limitation is removed, then you will be able to do some alternative method of removing these Octroi posts and the transport industry will really go a long way. It will give a beating to the railway transport system in the real manner so that our transport develops from South to North and East to West.

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which is the most needed thing for our country

Last year, we had seen constraints in our supply Somewhere, there was a shortage of rice somewhere, there was a shortage of wheat and somewhere there was a shortage of essential items and so on These essential items could not go from one place to another because of these constraints

I am glad that this is a step in the right direction in removing these constraints and putting this industry in a proper way for the ultimate benefit of this country.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा (भटिंडा) स्पीकर साहब, मैं सबसे पहले मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारक बाद देता हूं कि वे एक अच्छा बिल यहा पर लाए हैं दरअसल यह बहुत छोटा सा बिल है। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का एक नुक्ता यह भी था जिसको यह पूरा करने जा रहे हैं। हमारे देश मे ट्रासपोर्ट सिस्टम एक बहुत बडा सिस्टम है जिसके जरिए से कुछ आर्टिकिल्स और दूसरी वस्तुयें इधर-उधर ले जाई जाती हैं। अभी हमारे मुल्क मे तीन किस्म के सिस्टम चल रहे हैं। एक तो सेन्ट्रल रोड कार्पोरेशन है, दूसरे कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज भी है जो प्लाई करती हैं और तीसरे हैं प्राइवेट लोग। इन तीनो मे कोआर्डिनेशन के लिए कुछ न कुछ जरूर होना चाहिए। मैं तो कहूंगा कि कोआपरेटिव सिस्टम और रोड ट्रासपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन के सिस्टम को स्ट्रेन्थन करना चाहिए। इन प्राइवेट आपरेटर्स से नुक्सान भी होता है, इन मे बडे बडे लोग होते है, पैसे वाले होते हैं। शायद आप को यह पता नही होगा कि चिली मे डैमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम को तबाह करने वालो मे प्राइवेट आपरेटर्स का बहुत बडा हाथ था इस लिये इन के बारे में काफी विजिलेंट रहना चाहिये। इसमे आप ने 700 रुपये की कम्पोजिट फीस रखी है, यह अच्छी बात है, इसका सब आपरेटर्स वेलकम करेंगे। आप इन परमिट को तीन किस्म के लोगों को देने जा रहे हैं – जिन के पास तीन से कम परमिट होंगे, उन को देंगे, दूसरे उन कम्पनियो को देंगे जिनके पास सात से कम परमिट होंगें इन के अलावा एक्स– आर्मी परसोनल और ड्राइवरों को जिन के पास वेलिड लाइसेंस होंगे, उन को प्रिफरेंस दिया जायगा। मेरे ख्याल मे ड्राइवर्स के लिए इस मे कम रखा गया है, क्योकि 50 परसेन्ट परमिट होल्डर्स के पास चला जायगा, 25 परसेन्ट कम्पनियो को मिल जाएगा, 25 परसेंन्ट अगर एक्स आर्मी आफिसर और मैन और ड्राइवर्स के लिए रह जाते है, तो मेरे ख्याल से यह बहुत कम है, इसको बढाना चाहिये।

इस के बारे मे मेरे सुझाव हैं– मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि नेशनल परमिट उनको देना चाहिये, जो पहले, से लांग–रूट्स पर अपने व्हीकल्ज को प्लाई कर रहे है, टैम्परेरी परमिट लेकर बाहर जाते हैं। आप उन का साल-दो साल का रिकार्ड देख लीजिये, जो लोग पहले से काम कर रहे है उनको पहले देना चाहिये। इस मे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स का आप ने कोई जिक्र नही किया है, कम से कम 25 परसेंट परमिट उनको मिलना चाहिये ऐसे बहुत सारे ड्राइवर्स हैं जो शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के है, आप उन को परमिट दें ताकि वे भी आप की इस स्कीम से फायदा उठा सके।

इस लाइन मे ऐसे बहुत सारे लोग हैं जो परमिट ले लेते हैं, उसके बाद आगे किराये पर दे देते हैं। 500 रुपये, हजार रुपये पन्द्रह सौ रुपया महीना किराये का लेते हैं ऐसे लोगो को जरूर पकडना चाहिये इन को बहुत आसानी से पकडा जा सकता है। आप किसी दिन एनाउन्स कर दीजिये कि जिसने परमिट ट्रासफर कराना हो, वह फला तारीख तक एप्लाई कर दे, उस

तारीख को आप देख लें कि किन-किन लोगों ने ट्रांस्फर के लिये एप्लाई किया है, वे ऐसे ही लोग होंगे जो किराये पर दे देते है या जिन्होंने बेनामी अपने परमिट बेच दिये हैं। आज जब हम लैंड सीलिंग की बेनामी ट्रांजक्शन्ज को पकड रहे है, तो हमें इन ट्रकस के मामले में भी ऐसी ही कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। ऐसे लोगों के परमिट्स कैन्सिल कर के जेनुइन आपरेट्र्स को देने चाहियें।

लोड लादने का मामला भी आज करप्शन का अड्डा बना हुआ है। हर स्टेट में अलैहदा अलैहदा लोड अलाउ किए गये हैं, मिसाल के तौर पर यू पी में 12 टन, मध्य प्रदेश में 11 टन, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 9 टन, महाराष्ट्र में 9 टन, मैसूर में 9 टन, पंजाब में साढे नौ टन, राजस्थान में 11 टन अब जो ट्रक यहां से मद्रास जाता है, उसे बीच में कई स्टेटों के गुजरना पड़ेगा, रास्ते में ट्रको के आपरेटर्स पैसा देकर निकलते चले जाते हैं। इस लिये आप सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये लोड तय कीजिए जिस का सब स्टेटस मे पालन हो। आज हमारे आपरेट्र्स का जो खर्चा होता है उस में एक पुलिस खर्चा भी होता है, 50 या 100 रुपये पुलिस खर्च के होते है, जिस की वजह से किराया बढ जाता है। आप को ऐसा इन्तजाम करना चाहिये जिस से यह खर्चा एलिमिनेट हो सके। इस के अलावा आप को पर-टन पर किलोमीटर किराया भी तय करना चाहिये आज हर जगह हर आपरेटर के अलग अलग किराये है अगर एक किराया तय कर दिया जाय तो इस से माल भेजनेवालो और ट्रक-वालों दोनों को फायदा होगा।

आज गुड्स एजेन्सीज पर कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं है हर आपरेटर अपनी गुड्स एजेन्सी बना लेता है। इन गुड्स एजेन्सीज पर सरकार का नियंत्रण होना चाहिये। आज आप 5300 परमिटस देने जा रहे हैं, जब कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में चार लाख से ज्यादा ट्रक चल रहे है। यह 1 परसेंट भी नहीं है इस को ज्यादा बढाना चाहिये और जिन के पास आलरेडी ट्रक्स है उन्ही को देने चाहियें। यह ठीक है कि आप एकसाल के बाद रिन्यू करेंगे, लेकिन 10 परसेंट तो आपको अभी ही बढा देना चाहिये, उसके बाद आप हर स्टेट की जरूरत को देखें इस वक्त आप 200 या 300 परमिट हर स्टेट में देने जा रहे है, लेकिन आप को यह जरूर देखना चाहिये, हर स्टेट में कितने परमिट की जरूरत है। वैस्ट-नार्थ जोन में चण्डीगढ और हिमाचल प्रदेश में अभी भी परमिट दिये जा रहे है, उन के पास सरप्लस है, जब कि दिल्ली को जरूरत है, दूसरी स्टेटस को जरूरत है। हिमाचल और चण्डीगढ में क्या हुआ— वहां के डीलर्स ने आर० टी० ए० के साथ मिल कर एक शर्त लगा दी है, जौनल परमिट उसको मिलेगा जो नया ट्रक लेगा, जब कि दूसरी स्टेटस में ऐसा नही है। इसी लिये वहां परमिट पड़े हुए है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस के बारे में तहकीकात करायें।

यहा हाई-वेज की बात कही गई है। हाई-वे नं० 2 को डबल कराने, की बात चल रही थी, पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने स्टेटमेंन्ट भी दिया है कि यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। वह हाई-वे और ट्रांसपोर्ट अब आप के पास है- उस का डवैलप कराने के स्टेप्स आप को जरूर लेने चाहियें।

टक्सी का मामला भी बहुत अहम है, इसके बारे में भी कोई नेशनल परमिट बानाये। आज पजाब की टेक्सी चण्डीगढ में नही आ सकती, हालांकी चण्डीगढ पंजाब का कैपिटल है, उस को चण्डीगढ का टैक्स देना पड़ेगा, तब वह वहां आ सकती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस के बारे में भी आप कोई

[श्री चांद सिंह मीणा]

नेशनल परमिट स्कीम बनायें। आप चाहे तो इस की फीस बढ़ा सकते है लेकिन ऐसी कोई स्कीम जरूर आनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को फिर मुबारक बाद देते हुए इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर) : श्रीमन्, मैं इस संशोधन के लिये माननीय मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूं। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि वह एक महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन लाये हैं लेकिन मेरे विचार से तो यह सारा एक्ट ही फिर से रिवाइज किया जाना चाहिये, आज के बदले हुए जमाने में इस सारे कानून पर फिर से विचार किया जाना चाहिये। फिर भी आप ने जो काम किया है, वह स्वागत योग्य हैं, क्योंकि ज़ोनल परमिट सिस्टम से बहुत बड़ा लाभ होता है—आज एक ट्रक मद्रास से अमृतसर तक जाता है, उस को अलग राज्यों से गुजरना होता है और हर राज्य के अलग अलग नियम और टैक्स होते है, हर जगह क्लियरेंस में काफ़ी टाइम लग जाता है। इस संशोधन से वक्त की काफ़ी बचत होगी और लोगों को परेशानी भी कम होगी।

लेकिन, श्रीमान, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बिल को प्रस्तुत करते हुए कहा था कि आज अब माल के एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुंचने में बहुत सरलता और शीघ्रता होगी—लेकिन लोडिंग के बारे में सारे देश में एक-सी पालिसी नियम न होने की वजह से काफ़ी दिक्कत आती है। इस के बारे में अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग अलग नियम हैं—सारे देश के लिये एक से नियम होने चाहियें। मैंने अक्सर यह देखा है कि हमारे देश में जितने ट्रक एक्सीडेन्टस होते है, वे या तो सड़कें कम चौड़ी होने के कारण या ट्रक पर माल की ऊंचाई और भारी वजन की वजह से होते हैं। इतनी ज्यादा और ऊंचा माल भर दिया जाता है कि जब ट्रक चलता है तो बहुत बुरी तरह से हिलता है, इस के अलावा वे पोलें पर चलते और लोगों को रास्ता भी नहीं देते हैं। बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं जिन पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

यहां एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह कि नेशनल हाईवे नम्बर 3 पर धोलपुर के पास का पुल लगभग चार साल से टूटा हुआ पड़ा है और कन्याकुमारी से अमृतसर आने वाली ट्रकें इसी रास्ते से जाती हैं। आप माल को शीघ्र पहुंचाने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन इस पुल के टूट जाने से काफ़ी समय लगता है। इस पुल के टूट जाने से अब ट्रकें मेरी कांस्टीटूएंसी इंदौर से रतलाम हो कर जयपुर हो कर अमृतसर जाती हैं। 8, 9 राज्यों का उन को चक्कर लगाना होता है। मैं ने देखा है कि इस रास्ते पर 20 मील के टुकड़े में बीसों ट्रक रोजाना फंसते हैं और उलटते हैं। इस का जिक्र मैं ने अपने यहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी से भी किया, अधिकारियों से भी कहा और तीन, चार साल के बराबर निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि कन्याकुमारी से अमृतसर तक आने वाली ट्रकों को जितना टाइम लगता है, उतना समय उन ट्रकों को इस 20 मील के टुकड़े में ही लग जाता है, रोड क्रास ही नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि छोटा सा सड़का कच्चा टुकड़ा है। आप जानते हैं कि मालवे की काली मिट्टी होती है पहिये के नीचे जरा भी आ गई तो ट्रक फ़ौरन फिसल कर के नीचे चली जाती है। मैं जब छोटा था तो देखता था कि प्लेग के जमाने में लाशें पड़ी रहती थीं, इसी तरह से इस रास्ते पर ट्रक्स पड़े रहते हैं। हम इतना बड़ा राज्य चलाते हैं, इतनी बड़ी यह सर्विस है क्या 20 मील का टुकड़ा चारसाल में भी ठीक नहीं करा सकते हैं? माल की एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुंचाने में ज्यादा समय लगने के कारण राष्ट्रीय हानि बहुत होती है।

एक दफा पानी अधिक बरसने के कारण रेल गाड़ियां बन्द थीं तो मैं उस रास्ते कार से गया, मुझे 12 घंटे उस 20 मील के टुकड़े को पूरा करने में लगे, क्योंकि यहां बन्द थे ट्रैफिक कर रखा था, इंदौर से गाड़ियां छूटीं तो तीन तीन जगह उन को रोक कर रखा जाता। एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाने के जो आवागमन के साधन हैं अगर उन रास्तों के पुल टूट जाते हैं तो शासन को उन का ध्यान रखना चाहिये और उन को तुरन्त ठीक कराने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये। रतलाम और इंदौर के बीच का 20 मील का टुकड़ा है उस को फौरन ठीक कराना चाहिये। कम से कम इस ट्रैफिक को क्लीयर करने के लिये चम्बल के पुल को बनवाइये।

दूसरी बात मुझे इस सर्विस में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के बारे में कहनी है। मैं मानता हूं कि रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट में अच्छे और बुरे सभी तरह के काम होते हैं, लेकिन इसमें श्रमिकों का बहुत बुरा हाल है। श्रम मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, 1960–61 में रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट वर्कर्स ऐक्ट बना था उस में मैं ने भी दिलचस्पी ली थी और यह सोचा था कि कम से कम श्रमिकों को लाभ मिलेगा। लेकिन हाल यह हो गया है कि इस सर्विस में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के लिये न केन्द्र और न राज्य में श्रम विभाग है भी कि नहीं, कुछ पता ही नहीं चलता। इस कानून का बिल्कुल पालन नहीं हो रहा है। इन श्रमिकों के क्या वर्किंग आवर्स हैं, क्या रैस्ट के आवर्स हैं, क्या वेतन है, इस का कोई ख्याल रखने वाला नहीं है। इन श्रमिकों का कम वेतन होने के कारण वे भी भ्रष्टाचार के शिकार हो रहे है। क्योंकि यह सर्विस इस प्रकार की है कि अगर पुलिस के पास पैसे नहीं होते है, आर०टी०ओ० के पास पैसे नही होते है तो वे सड़क पर जा खड़े होते है और ट्रकों को रोक लेते हैं और कोई भी नुक्स बता उनसे पैसे ऐंठ लेते है। यहां तक कि होली के दिनों में होली जलाने के लिये बच्चे भी सड़कों पर खड़े हो जाते है और ट्रक वालों से पैसे ले लेते है। इस भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने में न श्रम विभाग और न ट्रांसपोर्ट अथारिटी कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं लेती है। इस पर आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये और रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट के अन्दर श्रमिकों की जो बुरी दशा है उस के बारे में आप श्रम मंत्री जी से बात कीजिये, और ट्रेड यूनियन्स भी जितना योग दे सकती है वह देंगी, और मैं भी अपनी सेवा देने के लिये तैयार हूं। लेकिन इस पर जरूर विचार करना चाहिये। इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful for the points raised by the hon. Members. I had, in my speech at the time of moving the consideration motion, tried to give a brief background about the need to introduce this Bill. Shri Joarder raised some very important questions, which I would like to answer very briefly because the time is limited. He raised the question about the bad condition of highway from Siliguri to Assam.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: It was from Krishnanagar to Kishanganj on the Calcutta to Siliguri National Highway.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: You raised that yesterday. This morning was mentioned the highway from Siliguri to Assam.

I got this position examined and the position is that in the States, we have 28,800 Kms long highways and the maintenance provision was only Rs. 7.56 crores. The Chief Engineers met and they fixed certain norms and now it has been increased to 18 crores.

I am sorry, I mentioned this about the central highways. In the States, we have 4.5 lakhs kms long highways and the allocation was only Rs. 19 crores. The Finance Commission reviewed it and they have increased it to Rs. 150 crores. In spite of that, we

[Dr. G. S. Dhillon.]

find that it is quite an insufficient money. Even then, we will certainly look into these roads and do as much as possible.

The scope of this Bill was very limited because the ordinance was confined only to remove certain constraints of working of national permits from State to State and avoid paying of taxes at each point. As I have mentioned, this was the limited purpose, but you said that some more comprehensive Bill was expected from me. So, this is just a new Minister coming and is just a beginning. I am already thinking of bringing forward a Bill, a little more comprehensive and based on the few suggestions and amendments that we have. That will be about the safety of the passengers I am bringing it very soon. There we will provide certain safeguards against drunken drivers, which all over the world they have and unfortunately we do not have it here. It is claimed that it is the privilege of the drivers to have it—I meant the loquor. Even if they do not get any liquor or any drug, at least in any part of the country, there they have tea-shops on the way side where tea is served mixed with so many things and it is said one cup is enough for 50 miles and with another stronger one may be enough for 100 miles and they calculate how many miles they have to drive and on that calculation they take that type of cup (*Interruptions*).

We have also a proposal to fix the hours of duty for the workers. I will be very happy to do that because in Punjab when I was the Transport Minister dealing with transport workers, I was planning to bring forward a Bill but somehow I had to shift from there to Parliament and luckily now I am picking up the link again. The drivers are made to put in more hours of work than physically possible and are denied the minimum rest necessary. As I said we have been looking into many things, but the workers' side has been ignored. I would accept the suggestions put forward by Mr. Joarder and Mr. Ram Singh Bhai that we have to organize the workers and link them with the Labour Department and certain other organizations where the unions' point of view could be brought together. I am seriously thinking to evolve a certain sort of a body where these points of view could be accommodated. For instance I have the suggestion that in case of overwork for drivers, the workers, and particularly, for the drivers and cleaners or the people who are actually in operation, not only they should have limited hours of work but they should be provided with certain facilities like rest houses. Even a small room would be enough and that could be done easily. As these workers go from place to place, there are *dhabas* on the wayside which provide them with something to eat and drink and also a small *charpoy* to rest. Sometimes they rest on the road itself by the side of the vehicle and you can very well imagine what a great hazard does it pose for traffic. So providing rest-houses for them is a basic necessity Besides there are other demands for amenities and facilities I assure the hon. Members that I am seriously looking into it

As far as the conditions of the high ways are concerned, it is my misfortune to inherit at a time when everything is so topsyturvy I have the DTC which is running at a very heavy loss. There is already a propsal to wind up the road transport corporation. Then the inland water transport organisation is also in the red, but we are not going to discontinue it.

The worst thing is about the Highways. The estimated kilometers in the Fifth Plan from all the States were 43,000. That was not accepted. It was cut to 10,000. Out of that 6,000 is accepted by Planning Commission and the total expenditure that we had suggested was Rs. 856 crores. It was heavily cut down. But what we have got is only Rs. 20 crores. With so many demands, what will we be able to do

with Rs. 20 crores? I am basically thinking. We should find a way out and with your active support at least to get, some reasonable amount so that various essential points like the ones mentioned by Bhaiji—where 20 or 25 miles of road are in dilapidated condition could be taken up.

In the case of Patna, we had one bridge over the Ganga river. We can take the road upto the border. That was held in abeyance. Very recently I have been able to find a way out to get this construction of the bridge going.

As I mentioned about this Patna bridge, I saw my friend Shri Ramavatar Shastri getting a little more attentive. I may state that you will not find me lacking so far as this is concerned because I was there a few days ago in Patna and I saw so much about the necessity of it.

Points were raised about the permits. As you know, we are only the regulating authority. We fix the number. Rest of it i.e. allotment, allocation, etc. has to be done by the States. My effort will be to see that those agencies which sometimes thrive on recommendations for allotment should be eliminated. The favouritism part of it should be eliminated and certainly we will have to evolve certain guidelines.

The point raised by Shri Bhaura that they had been thriving at the cost of workers and operators, a few of them; we are very cautious in this Bill so as to eliminate it as much possible.

Why we fix the number of trucks as three for one individual is—one for going, one for coming in and one as a stand by. They wanted much more. They will have to surrender some of them now. Many operators will have to choose which one to keep based on this logic—one for going one for coming from the other end and one as a stand by so that the man does not suffer.

As far as co-operative society is concerned, the number is seven. Major part of it is plying on a national basis. We have limited it to 50 per cent.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): There is no provision in this Bill that you will have to curtail the number.

13 hrs.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: That is there.

Rest of the 25 will be for the new applicants who ply inter-state, that is, within the State. The rest 25 will be far the new comers, new entrepreneurs and that will be mainly meant for these ex-servicemen and the drivers who will themselves own and drive and operate them. Of course, licensing has to be there. In case of the Schedule Castes I assure you that we will see that the gentlemen who have the proper experience, who have the proper licence etc. are given proper preference. This is a sort of technical qualification required and he just cannot run it unless he knows driving or operating experience etc. This is the basic thing. Being at par, I will personally see that as much disparity is removed as possible. See the position in case of Delhi and some other towns. Of course in Delhi the DTC is running at a loss, it is unusual. As my friend has said, we have introduced very few trucks. Mr. Sanghi, besides other points, said that in the case of the highways, in the case of our trucks, at least there should be some comparable standard, comparing well with international standards. I can say, I am the only person who can claim as the Transport Minister that I have seen so much of international travelling, road system highway system, etc. that when I see our own road, it is simply depressing and some times it becomes a nightmare for me so to say because old smokey, hackneyed vehicles are there, all types of dented vehicles are there, as you see them in Delhi; it breaks at every point. There are narrow roads even in Delhi we have such narrow roads even in our metropolitan cities. Perhaps the gentlemen who have seen the modren road system in the other countries

[Dr. G. S. Dhillon]

would know it better. When we see the picture on our side, with very large fleet of vehicles of various types of vehicles running about, with smoke, with ugly faces, of various dented types, etc., in such a bad condition, with people hanging behind, the picture is very depressing indeed. I am really thinking of the same, as to how to get money, how to utilise it in such a manner that at least all metropolitan cities could present a tolerable picture,—I don't say a completely ideal picture, but some sort of tolerable picture. And as far as our highways in the country side go they are too narrow. Now we are going in for bigger trucks, bigger trailers .

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Some of the villages have no roads.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: I agree with you there.

But, you should persuade your West Bengal Government. And I will join you in that.

DR. RANEN SEN: In Bihar and U. P. also the position is same.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: I will take you to my State of Punjab and Haryana where you will never find a village without a road or electricity. (*Interruptions*) I never ask any outsider how did he find our road system and transport system in Calcutta because I know his reactions would come to that and I always avoid this question.

Now, about the road and rail competition, when you tell this picture outside the country that one is a Transport Minister, it in always assumed that transport means railways, shipping, aviation and road transport. Here because of the big size of the country and because of a huge system of roads and railway system and large size of the problem, they are split into various departments. Upto this time, I have tried to find out whether there was any regulation or law which provides for such a coordination as mandatory. I do not think there is any. There is no such clear national policy. We have to think over it. On our side, on all our bodies and authorities, we have the representatives of railways. But, I wonder if they too have any. We try to coordinate our traffic and fare structure and all that in consultation with them. But frankly telling and posing it as a problem that we do no have it on a national basis which we badly need and which is not an easy task. Besides this there is just a little bit of removing the constraints of paying taxation from State to State which we have now made that in the form of authorisation fee of Rs. 500 in one State and Rs. 700 may be the tax fee on behalf of each State. Some wanted Rs. 1500 but came upto Rs. 1,000. Now, it is Rs. 700. This is charged in one State instead of the fellow running from State to State and his being obstructed by the police and all sorts of agencies at each point. This fee will be paid in one State—Rs. 700 statewise. Later on, this will be adjusted amongst the states But, what about various check points that you come across? As Mr. Sanghi said, not only this there is a little bit of constraint in the octroi at the check point. There may not be gold in the weight. They also check this up and the poor fellow, instead of allowing this, yields to their demands. When I was a Minister in Punjab, my car broke down near the police station. A truck was stopped and I got into a truck. The truck driver did not know who I was. Near Amritsar, fifty trucks were standing at the octroi Post. It took a long time. The driver said that the octroi man was charging Rs. 5 each. Now the octroi clerk was quarrelling with him because he said that I passed without paying anything last time. I had a blanket on me and I said: "Why should he quarrel?" I told him that last time I had paid him and we had got the money already. I caught hold of him and he was arrested, I think. I could not tell you the name. I do not know

how many good or innocent drivers were obstructed like this. This happens everywhere. There is some demand at the octroi post. There are many more demands also. Anyway it would be my very earnest and sincere effort—though it is a state matter—not even state matter—it is a local body matter—to see that we should somehow or other try to bring about some understanding and to advise shifting the taxation to some diesel or oil at the State-end thus getting money out of a single source and paying it to the corporation. The check-posts in this country are the ugliest in the world. In other countries they have regular boxes and built up devices. You stand by them and it does not take more than three to four minutes. We will make a beginning so that the barriers do not depress the driver. You find broken drums and stones being kept to block the road. In this Department I have not one problem but many. They require more application of mind, hard work, discussion and coordination but the man in the Ministry should stay quite for some time to finish this charge In this Ministry nobody stays for a long period. I have now acquainted myself with the problem and will be taking them up one by one. As far as the barriers are concerned I am going to take it up first and for the remaining constraints like check posts, octorai posts, etc. I will personally discuss as well as write to the State Ministers. It needs a lot of spade-work.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you not giving any guidelines?

DR. G. S. DHILLON: No. I can give a guideline for the effort and not for the results.

Sir, I have taken a lot of time and I want to assure the hon. Members that I have noted all the points made by them. I will send them a reply and further these points will form the basis of the new amending Bill. I only want to point that road transport is not in our hands whereas the railways are a Central concern. Road transport is virtually in the hands of the States and we perform only certain functions from here. We take to them many matters for consultation and concurrence and sometimes one finds it a little difficult to process through.

There is another point about 'load'. It is covered under regulation 5. It is put at 16,000 kg. and for trawler/van it is 10,000 and 20,000 kg. respectively.

This has to remain below that. I quite agree that the major part of the accidents is caused by height and overload. You know that even in spite of regulations one can see certain trucks visibly carrying much more than the limit permitted. It requires a little more honesty and integrity on the part of the people who are functioning as police officers, as checkpost officers and all that to deal with that. I wonder if in my reply I can vouchsafe on their behalf that they will function properly. But we will try to see that the checking is quite strict.

As regards the suggestion that there should be some uniformity of load, all I can say is that I can bring this to the notice of the States. First we will discuss it at our ministerial level, then I will be writing to the States that this is the demand of this august House, that there should be some basic uniformity about this.

Thank you very much. I am now much lighter in weight. Therefore, I have more time for thinking than you gave me there. I commend the Bill for your consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 4. The question is:

"Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 were added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-sixth" *substitute* "Twenty-seventh". (1)

(Dr G. S Dhillon)

DR G. S DHILLON. This is a consequential amendment

MR SPEAKER· The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill

The Title was added to the Bill.

DR G S DHILLON. I move·

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR SPEAKER Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय सबसे पहले मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हू कि उन्होने पटना मे गगा नदी पर बन रहे सडक पुल के लिए मदद देने का आश्वासन दिया है। उस पुल से उस इलाके के लोगो की आर्थिक प्रगति मे सहायता मिलेगी ।

ज्यादा अच्छा तो यह होता कि सरकार ट्रांस्पोर्ट का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देती , लेकिन एसा नहीं किया गया है। चूंकि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत यह एक कदम उठाया गया है, इसलिए हरेक व्यक्ति इसका समर्थन करेगा।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अगर किसी तनहा व्यक्ति को राष्ट्रीय परमिट दिया जायेगा तो उसको 3 परमिट दिये जायेंगे, 3 से ज्यादा परमिट नहीं दिये जायेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि ये 3 परमिट ज्यादा हैं। दो से ज्यादा परमिट किसी को नही देने चाहिये। कंपनियों को तो देने की आवश्यकता ही नही है, वे तो पहले ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाती हैं। अब सरकार उनको और सहूलियत दे रही है। वे लोग दूसरों के ट्रको को किराये पर चला सकते हैं। मैं कपनियो को राष्ट्रीय परमिट देने के हक मे कदापि नही हू। इसके बजाय अनुसूचित जातियो और जन-जातियो के लोगो को, बेरोजगार स्नातको तथा इसी तरह के आर्थिक रूप मे कमजोर वर्ग के लोगो को ये परमिट दिये जाने चाहियें, जिसका उल्लेख बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम मे है।

मैं मत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिए भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हू कि उन्होने ट्रको मे काम करने वाले ड्राइवरों और खलासियो आदि की दयनीय स्थिति पर हमदर्दी जाहिर की है। सरकारी कारखानो मे मजदूरों को जो तनख्वाह दी जाती है, कम-से-कम उतनी तनख्वाह तो ट्रकड्राईवरो और खलासियो को जरूर दिलवानी चाहिए, क्योंकि जैसा कि सब को मालूम है, ट्रक के मालिक बहुत मुनाफा कमाते हैं।

ट्रकों के मालिकों को भी कुछ दिक्कतें पेश आती हैं, जैसे उनको टायर और

ट्यूब समय पर नहीं मिलते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त उनको 2, 3 या 5 हजार रुपये तक टायर ट्यूब के लिए ब्लैक में देने पड़ते हैं। पटना के हजारों ट्रक मालिक हमसे अपनी यह दिक्कतें बतलाते हैं। नाइलन टायर का ब्लैक मार्केट का दाम सबसे ज्यादा है। ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि ट्रक चलाने वालों को ठीक समय पर और सही दामों पर टायर और ट्यूब मिलें।

जहां तक चुंगी का सम्बन्ध है, एक एक जिले में और एक-एक राज्य में कई दफे चुंगी वसूल की जाती है, जो कि सही नहीं है। हर जगह चुंगी वसूल करने से उन लोगों को बहुत नुकसान होता है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह इन तमाम बातों पर ध्यान देंगे। मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर उन्होंने इस तरफ ध्यान दिया तो यातायात व्यवस्था में और प्रगति होगी, हमारा देश आर्थिक रूप से आगे बढ़ेगा और बेकारों को ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा नौकरियां मिलेंगी।

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): It was a pleasure to hear Dr. Dhillon give vent to his feelings from the floor. I am sure he will now much better understand why it was sometimes difficult for us to follow the bell. If I may, I should also express my sympathy with you for the restraint we have placed upon your speaking by placing you in the Chair.

This Bill is long overdue and to my mind it is not even a half way house... (*Interruptions*). This is the trouble with Mr. Banerjee; he thinks he has a monopoly and he opposes every other monopoly. I could never understand why we had compartmentalised the country to such an extent when road transport and inter-state movement of goods in the country is so much. I am going to suggest to the hon. Minister that the time has come to consider not only the question of national permits but also the basic question of looking upon permits not as a measure of licensing but as a measure only of formal authorisation for future regulation. Because the more transport we put on the road, the more production there is, and the better will be the services and the movement of goods and the lower will be the prices not only of movement but also of the consumer goods, eventually. Right now I find that what licensee is doing is to create another opportunity for corruption. The RTO's office as everybody knows is the most corrupt office of the government.

A point has been made about the state of our roads. I should like to request the hon. Minister to look into the question of regular maintenance of the roads.

In 90% of the cases, a large expenditure that we have on roads is because we are allowing a small hole to become a large *gudda* before we want to look at it. In this respect, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that one of the greatest menaces to the road surface, specially to the black-top surface, is water, mostly from rain. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to a particular invention in his home State, an invention by a brilliant scientist Dr. Uppal. Several years ago he had developed a process. In addition to black-top road, if 10% additional expenditure is made by adopting this process, the road will probably give a decade more of its life. It was developed in the Punjab and it is being used in Punjab and nowhere else. This is something that we must look at. Sir, I am sorry that in the 27th year of Republic, we do not have to have a transport policy in this country and this is something which must be looked at with the utmost urgency. Today, in this country we are still using the two axle rigid truck which is not something for longer distance run. If you go to any other country where the run is large, these two axle

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

trucks are not used for longer distance So, what I am suggesting is that we must have a road transport policy. The rigid trucks are all right for short runs. But when you have got longer-runs, you have to get into semi-trailer and trailer behind those trucks. That is happening almost in every country We have already manufactured this vehicle in this country but because of laden weight restrictions, which to my mind is completely unwarranted, they are not fully utilised Everybody knows that engineers work with safety factors on 5 and 6 and there is no reason why you can carry only 5-tonnes and you cannot carry 10-tonnes. Besides this, there is axle load factor which in a semi-trailer or trailer is less So, please get this load weight increased quickly The semi-trailers are already manufactured here and they should be on the road carrying goods

MR. SPEAKER You can give chance to others.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA Sir, I fully agree that we should have a co-ordinated transport policy I hope Dr Dhillon will be able to do this and will come forward to this House before the 18th of March because after that he will have to seek mandate

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मत्री महोदय ने ककहा है कि इस बारे मे एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाया जायेगा । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि सारे राज्यो की राय ले कर काम किया जायगा । कमेटी ने इस बारे मे अपनी रिपोर्ट मे कहा है

"The Committee know that according to one estimate the capacity of road transport in the country can be increasd by as much as 30% by abolishing these check-posts and octroi-posts"

कमेटी ने आज से, पाच, साल, पहले कहा है कि आक्ट्राय पोस्ट्स को खत्म कर देना चाहिए ।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

13.28 hrs.

इस लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि आक्ट्राय पोस्ट्स को फ़ौरन एबालिश कर दिया जाये। कम से कम इस बिल मे यह सशोधन करना चाहिए था कि जिन गाड़ियो को नेशनल परमिट दिया जायेगा, उन को आक्ट्राय पोस्ट्स पर नही रोका जायेगा ।

मत्री महादय ने कहा है कि दुर्घटनाये इसलिए होती है कि लोग शराब पीए कर गाडी चलाते है। मैं चाहता हू कि उन लोगो को परमिट न दिये जाये, जो शराब पीने वाले ड्राइवर्ज को रखते है।

इस बिल मे कहा गया है कि नैशनल परमिट के लिए एथारिजेशन फी कितनी होगी, इस का निश्चय रूल्ज के द्वारा किया जायेगा । मैं समझता हू कि एक्सीक्यूटिव एजेन्सी को कभी भी यह पावर नही मिलनी चाहिए कि एथारिजेशन फी क्या होगी। इस बिल मे यह नही बताया गया है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति पाच स्टेट्स तक गाडी चलायेगा, तो कुल एथारिजेशन फी क्या होगी। आपने लिख दिया है

"In the sub-section, authorised fee means the annual fee not exceeding Rs 700".

इस, नाट एक्सीडिंग 700 रूपीज का मतलब हुआ कि 700 रुपये तक हो सकता है,। यह जो फीस की पावर्ज है हाई कोर्ट ने और बड़े-बड़े कोर्ट्स ने जजमेंट दिया है कि फीस के मामले मे हमारे कानून

साफ होने चाहिए और फीस के मामले में इस को पावर डेलीगेट नहीं करनी चाहिए। अगर पावर डेलीगेट करेंगे तो एक स्टेट 300 रुपये तक फीस लेगी, दूसरी स्टेट 200 रुपये लेगी ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the third reading, you can only plead for accepting or rejecting the Bill. You do not have to go into all the details.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I am not going into details.

इसलिए मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि आक्ट्राय की पोस्ट को आप एबालिश करें। उस से आपको बहुत बड़ा फायदा होगा।

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central): Sir, the Bill has been brought with a view to improve road transport in the country. I think the Government is aware that there exists a Road Transport Corporation which is plying its trucks to transport foodgrains.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This Bill has nothing to do with the Road Transport Corporation. You can say something relevant.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE I think it is relevant Let the Minister say that it is not irrelevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister does not decide the relevancy of the discussion. I decide it when I sit in the Chair.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: This Bill is being brought to expand road transport. This Road Transport Corporation is in existence, but it is in a total mess. When you think of expanding road transport, you should find out why this corporation is going down and down day by day. I request the minister to go into the details of the functioning of this corporation and see that it is improved.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Sir, while supporting this Bill, I would like to give one or two suggestions for the favourable consideration of the government. In Tamil Nadu, roads and highways are not in a good condition. I request the Government at the centre to instruct the State Government to take note of it and improve the conditions of road and highways there for the welfare of the people of Tamilnadu. Now, we are marching towards socialistic pattern of society. We are against concentration of wealth in few hands. That is one of the points of the 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister of India. Therefore, I request the Minister to nationalise all the goods and bus transport. Tamil Nadu Government has nationalised goods transport and I request you that it should be on the national level. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: While supporting the Bill I must say that roads come within the jurisdiction of this Bill. Suppose you are issuing national permit from Delhi to Calcutta and for that the road is National Highway No. 2 that cross the Hooghly river—Willingdon Bridge is there. I will ask Dr. Dhillon to visit that bridge. There is one side traffic now. The left side of it is under construction since a long time, nobody knows when it will be completed. Secondly, bringing any legislation for penalising drunk drivers, you kindly go into their service conditions and wages. My friend, Shri Joarder has already said something about that. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Even at this late stage when the Bill is going to be passed, I say with all confidence and earnestness that I support the Bill.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: In my speech, I have tried to cover all these points. Some of them have been raised again. As far as octroi is concerned,—of course, we have removed some of the constraints— we have to talk to the State Governments and even to the

[Dr. G. S. Dhillon]

local bodies. I did not commit myself to the time limit but I committed myself to make effort in right earnest.

Regarding nationalisation of transport, so far as goods traffic is concerned, I do not think, Tamil Nadu has nationalised the goods traffic. Now, in this case, I think it is almost nearer to nationalisation. Seven gentlemen can form a cooperative. For the cooperative or the company, we have fixed the number at 7; i.e., 1 for each member. There are the other suggestions, as you said, that one man instead of 3, should be having 2. I gave the reasons. Suppose the truck fails from one end. There should be some standby. But suppose it fails from both the ends, then there should be 2. In that case it should have been 2; but we confine ourselves only to 1, because I never presume that the outgoing and incoming trucks, both will be failing *(Interruptions)*. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, they had in a very ingenious manner connected the granting of this permit with the good condition of the roads. I said that so far as the.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order please.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: It did not arise out of it as you, Sir, have already said, but.... *(Interruptions)* That we will discuss when I come to Calcutta.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the next bill. *(Interruptions)* No, no. There has been enough. Instead of one hour, half-an-hour more we have taken; about 2 hours. You know very well, how flexible I am whenever you are within the point. Now we take up the next bill, the Equal Remuneration Bill. Before we take up this bill, I would like to say that I got a request from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that we are very very much behind time. Even with the extension of the House up to the 5th, it may be difficult. *(Interruptions)* Now 6th? I do not know. It may be difficult to dispose of all the business that we have in our hands. Therefore, he has requested that in the next items we must try to keep to the schedule. We have 2 hours for the Equal Remuneration Bill; and I might also announce in advance about the time when the Minister is expected to reply to the debate on the bill. I think this can be done, if Members from the government party would cut down their eagerness for speaking. Then we may be able; it becomes easier. Since the Minister would be speaking, he would be putting across the Government's point of view. If they cooperate that way, it should be much easier to do it Now it is 1.45 P.M; Is it not; If we allot 2 hours to this bill, that should be 3.45 P.M. Is it not? Then, the Private Members' Business come at 3.30 P.M. Now let us see; if you agree, shall I call the Minister to reply roundabout 3 P.M. Then we will try to dispose of it, before the Private Members' Business.

Now the Minister.

13.44 hrs.

EQUAL REMUNERATION BILL

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination on the ground of sex, against women in the matter of employment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The sailent features of the Bill are as follows:

The Bill provides for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature. This stipulation would have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent in any existing law, award, agreement or contract of service. Where the rates of remuneration for the same or similar nature of work are different on the ground of sex, the higher or the highest of such rates shall be payable to men and women workers.

No employer shall, while making the recruitment for the same work or work of similar nature, make any discrimination against women except where the employment of women in such work is prohibited or restricted by any Law. (iii) The Bill also provides for the setting up of one or more Advisory Committees by the appropriate Government for promoting employment opportunities for women. (iv) Provision is made for the appointment of Authorities for hearing and deciding claims and complaints, Appellate Authorities for hearing appeals and Inspectors for the purpose of making investigations. (v) Contravention of any provision of the Act shall be punishable with fine which may extend upto Rs. 5,000/-.

The justification for the measure is well recognised and the urgent need for these provisions is self-evident. While we have always held our women in high esteem and given them a position of importance in society, the Indian women, by their active participation in the country's struggle for independence, have earned their rightful place in the community and won their legal rights, without the need for any aggressive women's liberation movement. Their claim for a position of complete equality in law was justified in terms of their significant contribution to the cause of the country's freedom; and it was fully recognised by the founding fathers of the Indian Republic. The Indian Constitution provides the right of equal opportunity for employment to men and women without distinction. Modern India's attitude to this issue is epitomized in the following words of our esteemed Prime Minister:

> "I believe in the liberation of women in the same way as I believe in the liberation of men, that is, liberation from all kinds of obscurantism and superstition, from the narrow confines of out-dated thoughts and habits. Men and women together can help to create a better society and a better world. In this, there should be no question of class, creed, sex or party."

Article 15 of the Constitution prohibits any discrimination on grounds of sex and Article 39 of the Constitution of India envisages that the States shall direct its policy, amongst other things, towards securing that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women. India ratified in September 1958 the ILO Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, which requires a Member-State ratifying the Convention to promote as well as ensure the application of the principle of equal remuneration to all workers through national laws or regulations, legally established or recognised machinery for wage determination, collective agreements between employers and workers or a combination of these various means.

The law which provides for the fixation of minimum wages in India is the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Under it the appropriate Government (the Central or the State Government, as the case may be) is responsible for the fixation of minimum wages in respect of certain employments specified in the Schedule to the Act. The Act does not, however, specifically provide that wages to be paid to men and women workers should be equal. Consequently, different rates of wages were laid down in several cases at the time of initial fixation of minimum wages. Besides, there is no restriction on the fixation of different rates of wages for men and women in the sectors not

[Shri Raghunatha Reddy]

covered by the Minimum Wages Act; in particular, wages evolved as a result of bipartite or tripartite negotiations or adjudication or arbitration awards could be different for men and women for similar jobs.

While over the years there has been some narrowing down of the differences in wages of men and women workers, wage disparities on grounds of sex still exist in the country, even after 17 years of the ratification of the ILO Convention. The National Commission on Labour, while noting that the fixation of statutory minimum wages, has tended to narrow the gap between men and women, observed that wage discrimination between men and women still prevailed in certain sectors like agriculture and unorganised industries. The Committee on Status of Women in India also strongly recommended legislative action in this regard to provide for equal pay for equal work. Hon. Members of this august House have, on several occasions, expressed their feelings on this matter and have urged immediate and effective remedial action. The matter was discussed at the 25th Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in September, 1974. It was unanimously agreed that the States which had not so far implemented fully the ILO Convention, both in letter and spirit, should do so by taking appropriate measures to fix wages, according to occupations within a period of three months, but not later than six months. It was also suggested that statutory provision be made to prevent bipartite agreements fixing different wage rates for men and women workers.

To give effect to the constitutional provision, as well as to ensure stricter conformity to the ILO Convention, the Equal Remuneration Ordinance, 1975, was promulgated by the President on the 26th September, 1975. It was a much-needed and overdue measure, designed to benefit a large number of women labour, and it was felt that any delay in promulgating the Ordinance would affect adversely the interest of women workers. It was also felt that it would be in the fitness of things to bring forward this measure to implement the provisions of article 39 of the Constitution in the year 1975 which was being celebrated as the International Women's Year.

This Bill has been already passed by the Rajya Sabha. This is a non-controversial Bill. I hope it will be passed even without discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination, on the ground of sex, against women in the matter of employment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): This is something to be welcomed, and it is fitting that the ordinance was passed during the International Women's Year. It carries on our tradition. As the Prime Minister pointed out, the first lady came to India for medical education. Europe did not allow that facility, but India allowed it. Secondly, our Prime Minister is also a lady. All this must go into the history of women's emancipation, but the Bill itself to my mind is something timid and halting.

Firstly, it will be implemented within three years of its passing. Why so much time? Again, we have got the Advisory Committee, Inspectors etc., but what about the people, the men and women to be employed? How are you going to take their cooperation?

Again, there are a large number of women working in the rural areas, but nothing is mentioned in this Bill about them. I think only the industrial areas will be affected by this Bill, not the entire country.

In our country 30,000 women workers in the jute industry have been retrenched and they are not getting

work. In the plantations in Tea Gardens, women workers are working better than men, but are getting less than men. When the question was raised by the women's representatives, they were told by the employers that it was a question of prestige and that the men should get more than the women. Such things are going on.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Already the notification has been issued covering plantations.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) But no action has been taken.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: I have got a report that in Orissa the railways are fixing different wages for men and women casual labour In Puri it is Rs. 3 50 for men and Rs. 3 30 for women. In Cuttack it is Rs. 4.25 for men and Rs. 3 75 for women In Balasore, it is Rs 4 00 for men and Rs. 3.50 for women. In Ganjam it is Rs. 4.30 for men and Rs 3.50 for women In Dhenkanal it is Rs 2.90 for men and Rs. 2 40 for women. Everywhere it is 50 paise less for women, and this is done by the railways themselves

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore) In the bidi industry, half the workers are women.

SHRI S. P BHATTACHARYYA The main question is that you must have the co-operation of the people who are asking for employment. You must have their support, they must have some right to decide. Otherwise, things will not be effective. The question is not so much of giving equal wages for men and women for equal work.

But the main question in our country is how to get work. If there are ten vacancies, there will be thousands of applications. This is happening in all the big towns. You know how the things are going on. Where is the chance to get employment? If I do not get employment, where is the question of getting some wages? This is the main problem which our country is facing. As a result of these things, women are compelled to prostitution to earn their livelihood in big cities. This is happening in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and in every big town. This is not for the dignity of our country.

On 22nd, to a foreign correspondent the Prime Minister told that a socialist base is strengthening in our country, but the monopolists are strengthening; they are earning more and the unemployment is growing, poverty is growing I think, these are not bases of our socialism. These are the problems which are not published in the papers, but these are known to everyone. We must solve these problems. Without solving these problems, our socialist basis cannot be strengthened, our men and women cannot get equal remuneration.

Pandit Sunderlal went to China He was telling a story in a meeting in Calcutta After the liberation, when they entered Peking, on the same night, prostitution was stopped there. Those girls were taken to different places and were educated They were asked to lead a happy life The aged women became nurses, shopkeepers and tailors Then the youngmen of China were asked to marry them. Panditji himself saw those girls in their family life When he was telling this story he was weeping This is the case after the liberation of China

A few months ago, in our country, Shri E S Namboodiripad in an editorial of peoples Democracy said, "Does our Prime Minister know that a woman in our country has to sell her body four times a day to get one kg. of rice."

Shrimati Bimala Randive gave a report that a Rajasthan tribal girl, after her marriage, had to come to Delhi to earn as a prostitute to pay money back to the money-lender. She had to live in prostitution quarters for five years, earn money, go back, pay to the money lender and then lead a

[Shri S P Bhattacharyya]

family life This is the condition in our country It is not a socialist base But I think, we are not deemed We are to free our country from the clutches of big money lenders

14 hrs

It is already known as I have said many times on the floor of the House, that only 10 per cent of the families in the rural area are controlling 66 per cent of the product of the rural area There is the Raj Committe Report The monopolists are controlling everything big monopolists and the big land owners are making profits everywhere every year, from grains etc to the extent of Rs 2 500 crores These are known things

We can free our motherland from their clutches and we can create conditions for the employment of our men and women throughout the country It is possible It is not at all difficult We can solve the worries of our people We can make the equal remuneration for men and women guaranteed That is possible But for that proper conditions must be created and then only the purpos e of the Bill will be served

With these words, I support the Bill

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (आवला) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय , श्रम मत्री जी न श्रमिक महिलाओ को बराबरी की पगार देने के सम्बन्ध मे जो बिल उपस्थित किया है उसका मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करती हू । यह प्रधान मत्री द्वारा घोषित बीस सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम का एक अग है । इस देश की रहने वाली 28 करोड महिलाओ के अधिकारो को रिकगनाइज किया गया है इस मे । श्रम मत्री जी के भाषण को मैंने बडे ध्यान से सुना है । कास्टीट्यूशन का हवाला उन्होने दिया है, आई० एल० ओ० की रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया, स्टेट्स आफ विमेन कमेटी की सिफारिशो का हवाला दिया है । लेकिन जब मैंने इस बिल को देखा तो इस मे मैंने पाया कि इसको तीन वर्ष के बाद इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाएगा तो इसको देख कर मुझे निराशा हुई । इससे यह पता चलता है कि कितनी उनके अन्दर तत्परता है इसको लागू करने की । इसीके बाद जब मैंने दूसरी क्लाजिज को देखा तब भी मुझे कुछ सन्तोष नही हुआ । अभी जो माननीय सदस्य बोल कर गये है उन्होने एक ब्रोचर के द्वारा पिछले दिनो फिगर्ज सब इस बात के दिए थे कि 1961 से आज तक इस देश मे कितनी रिट्रेंचमेंट हुई हैं, टैक्सटाइल मे, जूट मे तथा दूसरे उद्योगो मे । सविधान की सब धाराये लागू है, बहुत से कानून उनको सुरक्षा देने को मौजूद है लेकिन फिर भी अब तक इस तरह की चीजो के ऊपर कोई ध्यान नही दिया गया है । मै समझती हू कि अगर इस बिल को इसकी ट्रूस्पिरिट मे हम लागू करते है इम्प्लमैंट करते है तब तो हम कुछ कर सकेंगे अन्यथा नही । इस मे ईक्वल ईम्युनरेशन की बात कही गई है । मुझ खुशी होती अगर इस म डबल रिम्युनरेशन की बात श्रम मत्री जी न कही होती । इसलिए मै यह कह रही हू कि आप देखे कि स्त्रियो को जो मेहनत करनी पडती है , घर से बाहर निकलना पडता है, बाहर जा कर काम करना पडता है तो किन परिस्थितियो मे उनको ऐसा करने पर मजबूर होना पडता है । अपने बच्चो को छोड कर, परिस्थितियो से मजबूर हो कर, गरीबी की हालत मे बाहर घर से निकल कर उनको जाना पडता है और मेहनत करनी पडती है । ऐसी स्थिति मे बराबर नही बल्कि दुगनी वेज अगर उनको मिले तब बात समझ मे आती है ।

क्लाज 5 मे आपने कहा है

"No discrimination be made while recruiting men and women workers."

इसकी क्या गारटी है ? क्या गारंटी एक्ट के अन्दर है कि महिलाओ को कुछ काम जरूर मिलेगा ? मैं रिजर्वेशन के बिल्कुल खिलाफ रही हूं । स्टेट्स ग्राफ विमेंज कमेटी की मैं एक मेम्बर हू । वहा पर भी यह सवाल जब आया था कि लजिस्ले-चर्ज में और नौकरियो मे महिलाओ के लिए रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये तो मैं पहली महिला थी जिस ने कहा कि मैं इस के विरुद्ध हू, इसकी हामी नही हू । लेकिन मैं देखती हू कि महिलाओ के साथ न्याय नही हो रहा है । अनस्किल्ड लेबर मे जिसमे कोई आर्ट नही है, कोई इंजीनियरी नही है, उसमे भी रिट्रैंच-मैंट हो तो इस बिल के पास हो जाने मे क्या गारन्टी है कि उनका काम मिलेगा या नही मिलेगा । जब उनको काम नही मिलेगा तो पगार नही मिलेगी । यह बेकार हो जायगा, मीनिंगलस हो जायेगा ।

इसलिये निवेदन यह है कि ऐसा अवश्य किया जाना चाहिये, हालाकि मैं इसमे अमैंडमैंट देना चाहती थी, इस बात की इसमे गारन्टी दी जानी चाहिये कि जहा पर अन-स्किल्ड लेबर है, जो स्थान मिनिमम वेजेज कानून मे कवर हो जाते है वहा पर महिलाओ को 33 प्रतिशत 50 प्रतिशत अवश्य नौकरी मिलेगी, अवश्य कार्य मिलेगा । जब आप कुछ करने जा रहे है, आपका इरादा है और आप प्रगति की तरफ जा रहे है और गाधी जी के उस स्वप्न को पूरा करने जा रहे है जो कि उन्होने नान-को-आपरेशन मूवमैंट के जमाने में कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान को आजादी तभी मिलेगी जब भारत की स्त्रिया साथ देगी, तो मैं कहना चाहती हू कि गाधी जी का स्वप्न तभी पूरा होगा, जैसे कि श्रीमति इंदिरा गांधी ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का आह्वान किया है, उसमे सारा समाज और भी खुश रह सकेगा जब कि महिलाओ को समानता का हो नही बल्कि ऊंचा स्थान देगे ।

अभी तीन-चार दिन हुए यहां पर बौंडेड लेबर का बिल लाया गया था । हम अभी भी यह अनुभव करते हैं कि इस देश में करोडो स्त्रिया ऐसी है जो आदमी द्वारा दबाई जा रही है चाहे वह एम्प्लायर हो, पति हो, पिता हो या घर में बेटा हो । आज भी उन महिलाओ की स्थिति बौंडेड लेबर से कम नही है । आप किसी भी घर में देख लीजिये, औरतें बौंडेड लेबर से बुरी हालत मे है ।

जहा तक कपीटीशन का सवाल है, वहा हमको कोई परेशानी नही है । चाहे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस के क्षेत्र मे हो, डाक्टर हो, इंजिनियर हो, कोई भी हो, मैं समझती हूं कि महिलाओ ने इस देश मे मर्दों से अच्छा दर्जा प्राप्त किया है उनको सरपास किया है । वे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस मे फर्स्ट आई है सकिन्ड आई हैं । लेकिन जहा महिलाओ के पास हुनर नही है, जिन महिलाओं मे गुण नही है, वही चाहे वैश्यावृत्ति की तरफ चली जाये या भिक्षावृत्ति की तरफ चली जाये । ये कार्य ऐसे होते है जिसमे वे समाज मे घृणित समझी जाती है । वे ही महिलाए उनमे फसती है जिनमे अपना कोई गुण नही होता है ।

आप यह देखे कि जब से एमरजैंसी लागू हुई है, तब से कितने पुरुष कपलसरी रिटायर हुए है । लेकिन क्या आपने एक भी महिला को ऐसा देखा जिसकी इंटेग्रिटी या ओनेस्टी पर आंच आई हो ? हम महिलाओ को इस बात का गर्व है और आपको भी करना चाहिये कि आपके देश की महिलाए ऐसी है जिनकी इंटग्रिटी और ओनस्टी इतनी साफ और क्लीन है ।

जहा कपीटीशन की बात हो, वहा तो हम मान सकते है कि औरते प्रतियोगिता मे आयेगी और अपना कार्य करेंगी लेकिन जहा प्रतियोगिता की बात नही है, जिस क्लास में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नही है, वहा इस बात की गारन्टी दी जाये कि वहां कम-से-कम 33 प्रतिशत महिलाओ को लिया जायेगा ।

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

इस बिल को क्लाज 6 में एडवाइजरी कमेटी का समावेश किया गया है । इस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट एडवाइजरी रहेगी, मैंडेटरी नहीं रहेगी । मेरा कहना यह है कि इसकी सिफारिशें मैंडेटरी होनी चाहियें ।

इस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में सब की सब महिलाएं होनी चाहियें पुरुषों की इसमें कोई जरूरत नहीं है, इसलिये कि सदियों से पुरुष हमारे हितों के लिये कुछ कर नहीं सके, हमारी भलाई नहीं कर सके । इसलिये हमें यह आशा नहीं है कि अगर एडवाइजरी कमेटी पुरुषों की रहेगी तो इससे हमारा कुछ भला होने वाला है । इस बारे में मेरी कोई एमेंडमेंट न होते हुए भी मेरा सुझाव है कि इस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में केवल महिलाओं को रखा जाये, अन्यथा कम से कम उन का बहुमत होना चाहिए, ताकि हम कुछ काम कर सकें और करा सकें ।

क्लाज 9 में इंस्पेक्टर्ज की नियुक्ति की व्यवस्था की गई है । मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इंस्पेक्टर भी महिलायें हों, पुरुष नहीं । ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि इस कानून का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन महिलाओं के द्वारा हो । सरकार को एक्सपेरिमेंट के तौर पर इस कानून को महिलाओं के द्वारा ही कार्यान्वित कराना चाहिए ।

इस बिल में पनिशमेंट पांच हजार रुपये तक रखी गई है । यह काफी नहीं है । यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जिस व्यक्ति के द्वारा महिलाओं के प्रति डिसक्रिमिनेशन हो, उन की अवहेलना हो और उन के हक या इज्जत पर आघात हो, उस को उम्र कैद की सजा दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All men should be put behind the bars, including the Minister. Mrs. Roza Deshpande

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is very good that we are passing here this legislation which could not be passed even by the so-called industrialised and capitalist countries where inequality exists in respect of women. That injustice has been done to women is clear from the very fact that International Women's Year was celebrated; it was found necessary to celebrate such a Year.

Woman has been a bonded labour for centuries together. There was a time when she was really equal to man, and that was in the primitive society, but as feudal relations came into existence, as the production relations changed and as the State power came into existence and along with that this exploited section, specially in our country because of the caste system woman really became a slave of man and of the society. We can see how the status of woman has characterised when it was said:

पिता रक्षति कौमारे, भर्त्ता रक्षतियौवने,
रक्षन्ति स्थविरे पुत्रा न स्त्री स्वातंत्रयं अर्हति ।

That means, throughout her life, she is supposed to be protected; in the young age, by her father, in her youth by her husband, and in her old age by her son. She has nothing to do, she has nothing to think of herself. We have travelled a long distance since then. Our social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Maharishi Karve, Jyoti Bafula and Mahatma Gandhi have tried to help women to come out of this bondage. But what is the basic reason for this? The basic reason is that she has always been dependent on the head of the family. She was never free. Unless woman is made economically free, she can never be equal to man, she can never contribute to the progress of the society. I think, it is with this view of women's parti-

cipation in the progress of our country. in production, that this Equal Remuneration Bill has been brought forward. We can see from the report of the Women's Committee which was appointed, that even the States were discriminating in giving equal wage to women. I do not have enough time to quote from this report, but the Minister is aware of this report; there are various ways and means by which woman's remuneration has been brought down and has been made unequal. They are not only paid less wages but there are certain jobs which are earmarked for women, for instance, agricultural labour; in the industrial sector also, there exists such a system. There are certain departments earmarked for the women and there they are paid less. Is there any provision in this Bill by which you will be rectifying this? In the agricultural sector also women are paid less for certain jobs like thrashing, weeding, etc. I would like to know whether in this Bill a provision is being made for equal wages for them.

I am really very sorry about one part of this Bill. There are 264 million women in this country. Hardly 31.3 million are working women and out of that 15.8 million are agricultural workers and 9.3 million are cultivators. We are excluding these women from this Bill. How are we going to take care of them? Have we thought about them? What is the number of women you are covering? It is only two million, who are in the organised sector. That is all; this Bill will be covering only 2 million women out of the 31 million who are supposed to be working women. And there are four million women working in the unorganised sector. How are we going to protect them? All the jobs women do at present are unskilled and semi-skilled; that is all they can reach. We have suggested a number of amendments; I do not want to read them here, but I want the Minister to think over them. If you genuinely want to give equal wages to the women, then you have to think of covering the agricultural labour also. If you are going to cover only two million women, I am really very sorry. As I said you should try to cover the other section of women also.

Apart from the question of equal remuneration, there is another thing and that is that we must be able to provide employment to more women. There are two-three aspects of this. The first aspect is that you should be able to give vocational training to the women so that they can come in competition and they can become fit for the job. For instance, in the textile industry when in the reeling and roving departments, new machines were introduced, women were retrenched on the pretext that they cannot work on these machines. I want to know, if there is any provision in this Bill for this. I would suggest that the Committee that you are going to appoint should go and find out, how many training centres are there for women. There is a book published by your Ministry itself which has given certain statistics. If you look to those statistics, it indicates a pitiable condition of these centres. There are hardly any centres where the women can get training. If they are trained, the problem would be of jobs. I am in favour of fixing a certain percentage of women workers in certain industries where they are working now. You can force the employees to employ a certain percentage of women, excluding areas where their employment is prohibited. Employees should be forced to send them for further training as otherwise under the pretext that they are not trained, though certain jobs would be earmarked for the women, we will not be able to achieve the objects of the Bill. There is going to be a possibility that after passing of this Bill, a large number of women are going to be retrenched under this pretext or that pretext. So, I am just emphasizing this fact that to secure jobs for women

[Shrimati Roza Deshpande]

you have to provide more training centres and, at the same time, make a provision that the Advisory Committee should see to it that a certain percentage of women are employed in all the industries. For instance, you will see, as our friends pointed out, the number of women employed in the textile, jute and plantation industries has gone down. Still, in the plantation industry women are not paid equal wages and unless we do that because 81 per cent of the rural women are illiterate and unless you co-ordinate this action of giving equal remuneration to women and at the same time, provide them with employment by forcing the employer to employ women upto a certain percentage, I do not think this Bill will be very effective and, I hope our Minister accepts the amendments we have moved.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै आपका बहुत आभारी हू । मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हू कि ससद का यह वर्तमान सत्र ससद के इतिहास मे सुनहरे अक्षरो मे लिखा जायेगा । हमारी सरकार का जो इरादा है, समाजवाद और समानता लाने का उस दिशा मे यह विधेयक एक जबर्दस्त कदम है । इसमे एकाध महिलाओ की बात नही है, हमारे देश मे 26 करोड महिलाये, है, आज उन सभी के उद्धार की बात है । मैं नही समझता जब प्रशासनिक क्षेत्र मे महिलाओ और पुरुषो मे किसी तरह का विभेद नही रखा जाता तो खेत मे और फैक्टरी मे काम करने वाली महिलाओ के साथ वेतन देने में यह विभेद कहा से उत्पन्न हुआ और क्यो उत्पन्न हुआ-मेरे पास इसका कोई जवाब नही है । जो विधेयक आया है उस पर मैं अपनी प्रसन्नता व्यक्त करता हू और सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हू कि देर से ही सही लेकिन वह उस विधेयक को यहा पर लाई ।

साथ ही मैं इस विधेयक की धाराओं की कुछ त्रुटियों की भी चर्चा करना चाहूगा मैं चाहूगा मन्त्री जी ध्यान से सुने और यदि हो सके तो उनको सशोधित करने का प्रयास करे। धारा (10) में यह प्रावधान है कि यदि नियोजक गल्ती करे तो उन पर एक हजार से पाच हजार तक का जुर्माना हो सकता है लेकिन मेरी समझ मे यह पर्याप्त नही है । मेरी राय मे अगर वह गल्ती करें तो कम मे कम पाच हजार जुर्माना और तीन वर्ष की सजा उनको मिलनी चाहिए । यह मेरा आपको सुझाव है । सविधान की धारा 15 इस सम्बन्ध मे बहुत स्पष्ट है कि लिंग के आधार पर पारिश्रमिक देने मे किसी तरह का कोई विभेद नही किया जायेगा ।

इसी प्रकार धारा 39 मे स्टेट को आदेश देने का पूर्ण अधिकार दिया गया है कि एक समान काम करने वाले पुरुषो और महिलाओ को समान वेतन दिया जाये । अगर कोई नही देता है तो वह दोष का भागी होगा । इस अवसर पर मैं श्री राजा राम मोहन राय का नाम नही भुला सकता, वे इस के एक जबर्दस्त प्रसार करने वाले थे और जब तक भी वे जीवित रहे बराबर प्रयास करते रहे कि पुरुषो और महिलाओ मे किसी तरह का भेद न रहे, दोनो को समाज मे एक समान सम्मान और अधिकार मिले । आज के दिन उनको बडी खुशी होती, आज उनकी आत्मा को खुशी पहुची होगी । हमारे देवता भी आज प्रसन्न होगे । हमारे स्वर्गीय नेता भी आज मुस्कराते होगे कि 27 वर्षों बाद ही सही, लेकिन आज महिलाओ के साथ इन्साफ किया जा रहा है ।

श्रीमन् मुझे एक डर भी है। यह विधेयक यकायक नही आया है, पहले इसके लिए आर्डिनेन्स निकाला था । इसलिये मुझे डर है नियोजको ने पहले ही छटनी शुरू कर दी होगी । किसी बहाने से नोकरी से हटा दिया

होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं आप पूरी तरह से इस बात की व्यवस्था कर लें कि किसी तरह की कोई छटनी और गड़बड़ी न होने पाये तभी हमारा यह विधेयक पूरी तरह से सफल हो सकता है।

श्रीमन् इस विधेयक में सलाहकार समिति बनाने की भी व्यवस्था है।

श्रीमन् इस में व्यवस्था है कि एक सलाहकार समिति बनेगी। यह समिति केवल सलाह देने वाली होगी, काम करने वाली समिति नहीं होगी। इसमें यह भी व्यवस्था है कि इस समिति में 50 प्रतिशत स्त्रियां होंगी—इस व्यवस्था को मैं ठीक समझता हूं, इस तरह से वे अपना प्रतिनित्व स्वयं कर सकेंगी और उचित इंसाफ होगा, उचित विचार होगा और सरकार को उचित सलाह भी दी जायगी।

नियोजक गल्ती न करें—इस के लिये इस में निरीक्षकों की नियुक्ति की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा आप से आग्रह है कि निरीक्षकों की नियुक्ति के बजाय निरीक्षिकाओं की नियुक्ति की व्यवस्था की जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि वे अपने मामले का देखभाल स्वयं ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से कर सकेंगी और उन की मांगों को सरकार के सामने पहुंचा सकेंगी।

आप को याद होगा—पहले एक गुहा कमेटी का निर्माण हुआ था, उस की रिपोर्ट बहुत दिल-दहला देने वाली है। उस के मूल्यांकन के अनुसार स्त्रियों और पुरुषों की बहाली में स्त्रियों की संख्या में काफी ह्रास हुआ है। महिलाओं को कम संख्या में नियुक्त किया गया है—मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस का पता लगाये और शीघ्र कार्यवाही करें।

धारा 11 में कम्पनी द्वारा अपराध किये जाने की स्थिति में क्या दण्ड दिया जायेगा, इस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, केवल इतना ही कहा गया है कि वह दण्डनीय है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस को स्पष्ट किया जाय कि उस स्थिति में कितने रुपये और कितने दिनों की सजा दी जायेगी। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि इस समस्या के समाधान के लिये एक शक्तिशाली कमेटी बनाई जाय जो समस्या की देखभाल और जांच करती रहे तथा इस विधेयक के नियम और शर्तों का अक्षरशः पालन हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का फिर स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूं और आप को एक बार फिर धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I support the Bill partly and oppose it partly. I am extending support to the extent of 50 per cent, and 50 per cent I oppose it. When the Britishers left India, they divided India into two—Pakistan and India. My opinion is, Mr. Reddy you have divided women into two different sectors—rural women and the urban women; in other words I may say Industrial either by the British Government or women and the Rural Agricultural women including women in plantations.

My learned friends from C.P.I. and some other hon. Members including Shri M. Kathamuthu have moved certain amendments. I suggest the hon. Minister through you to include these amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a good point to conclude your speech with.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I have just now started.

We are celebrating the International Women's Year. We are happy to say that our hon. Prime Minister is the most influential lady, the most influential statesman in the world in the

[Shri K Mayathevar]

later part of the 20th Century The 20-point programme propounded by the hon. Prime Minister has to be implemented effectively in the length and breadth of India without distinction between the industrial and agricultural workers. Article 14 of the Constitution grants equality for all. Articles 15 and 16 do not allow us discriminate against any person even on the basis of sex

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER We do not discriminate, but nature does

SHRI K MAYATHEVAR In this Bill we are discriminating ever natural law, natural justice and common law.

May I request the Government again and again to protect the interests of the rural working class in India. We all know that India's vital economy is the rural economy 75 per cent of the rural working women have been neglected They have not been given protection in this Bill Protection is being given to 20 per cent of the working class in the urban/town areas The rural women are not having any unions to fight for their rights There are no parties to safeguard their interests, no leader, no unions, no associations to protect their interests They are with no protection either by the British Government or by this Government In the 20-point programme the rural people should helped in this regard. The amendment should be accepted into and this must extend to workers of plantations, agricultural, bidi workers etc as submitted by some hon Members of the House This Bill will have meaning only if we extend it to rural women working in the agricultural field etc This Bill says, this extend to the whole of India. But I feel that it does not apply to rural India Unless it applies to rural India it will have meaning. Therefore, I say: Don't break the backbone of the rural economy, rural working-class women. You should safeguard the rural working class people who have suffered from time immends. Only if we extend it to rural class can we call it as Equal Remuneration Bill; otherwise it won't be called as Equal Remuneration Bill but it will be a bill of discrimination. I request Minister to accept the amendment given by my hon. friend from CPI Shri Kathamuthu and others and safeguard the interests of the rural women.

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी (जमशेदपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्तुत विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब जो मैं सुझाव दूंगा उन पर ध्यान देंगे और विचार कर के उन पर अमल करेंगे। हमारे जमशेदपुर मे जो फैक्ट्रीज हैं उन मे अदमी और औरत दोनों काम करते हैं एक को कुली और दूसरे को रेजा कहा जाता है, लेकिन उन को बराबरी का पैसा नहीं मिलता है। माइन्स में भी बराबरी का पैसा नही मिलता। चाइना क्ले माइन्स, फायर क्ले माइन्स जो बिहार और उडीसा मे हैं, उन मे बराबरी के पैसे नही मिलते हैं। आर्डिनेंस निकलने के बाद भी मालिक उन को बराबरी के पैसे नही देते हैं। जो बडे-बडे बिजनेसमैन हैं, जो यहा दोनों हाउसेज में भी हैं, जिन का यही काम है कि अपना इंटरेस्ट सेफ करने के लिये यहा एम० पी० बन कर आये हुए हैं, उनके यहा भी बराबरी के पैसे नही मिलते हैं। आप को देखना चाहिये कि ऐसे कौन-कौन आदमी हैं।

इसी तरह जो आप के लेबर कमिश्नर्स हैं वह भी बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। मैंने कई दफ़ा सिंहभूमि के लेबर कमिश्नर वालों को कहा कि बराबरी का पैसा दिलाओ, लेकिन कोई उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देता। धनबाद से कोई देखने जाता तक नही। आप जो रजिस्टर, पे रोल्स और मस्टर रोल्स

मेन्टेन करेंगे उन को जरा ध्यान से देखना होगा क्योंकि होता यह है कि जो अनपढ़ अकील अनस्किल्ड लेबर हैं उन से ठीक जगह पर दस्तख्त कराते हैं और अपनी तरफ से तनख्वाह की रकम भर ली जाती है। इस तरफ आप को ध्यान देना होगा।

जो ऐडवाइज़री कमेटीज बनेगी उन में कम से कम बराबर का नम्बर औरतों को होना चाहिये। इसी तरह से क्लाज (7) में नियुक्त अधिकारी इमपार्शियली जो डिसाइड करना हो वह करें, किसी की तरफ़दारी न करें। यहां तक देखा गया है कि जितने सरकारी विभाग हैं उन में भी जो स्किल्ड और अनस्किल्ड लेबर ऐमप्लाय करते हैं उन को बराबरी का पैसा नहीं देते हैं। तो यह भी आप को सोचना होगा। यह कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि यह स्टेट का मामला है। आप इस को देखिये। लेबर कमिश्नर किस लिए वहां रहता है। उस को देखना चाहिए और खाली कुर्सी नही तोडनी चाहिए दफ़तरों में बैठ कर।

यह जो फाईन का प्रोविजन आप ने इस मे रखा है यह ठीक है लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि कुछ इस को इस माइने में कठोर करना चाहिए कि कम्पनी के जो डाइरेक्टर है या जो बड़े-बड़े मालिक हैं, वे अगर इस कानून को ठीक तरह से लागू नही करते है तो उन को 6 महीने या एक साल की सजा मिलनी चाहिए। इस के वास्ते रीगरस इम्प्रिजनमेंट होना चाहिए। जब उन की हड्डिया पर चोट लगेगी तब उन को कुछ समझ में आएगा। मैं आप को बतला दू कि आप का जो लेबर डिपार्टमेंट चल रहा है वह बहुत ढीला चल रहा है और खाली बड़ी बड़ी फैक्टरियो पर ही ध्यान होता है और दूसरे जो लोग हैं उन की तरफ़ ध्यान नही है। आप मेहरबानी कर के इस को देखिये कि क्या क्या हो रहा है। अभी कल ही सिहरेनी खान में एक एक्सीडेंट हुआ है, जिस में 5 आदमी मरे हैं। आप का डिपार्टमेंट बहुत ढीला चल रहा है। इसलिए इस तरफ़ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात और मुझे कहनी है और वह यह है कि इस में मैंन और वीमन की बात तो है लेकिन एक क्लास और रह जाती है जो कि न आदमी है और न औरत और उन को हिजड़ा कहा जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have the best of both parts of the world!

सरदार स्वर्णसिंह सोखी : बहुत सारी फ़ैक्टरियों में ये लोग काम करते हैं। जमशेदपुर की फैक्टरियों में यह लोग काफ़ी संख्या में काम करते है। उन को कितना पैसा मिलेगा, यह इस में कहीं नही लिखा है। आदमियों और औरतों को बराबर बराबर वैजेज मिलेंगे, इस का प्रोविजन इस में किया गया है लेकिन उन लोगों का जिक्र इस में नही है। करोड़ों आदमी ऐसे हिन्दुस्तान में है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब समाप्त करिये।

सरदार स्वर्णसिंह सोखी : मैं अभी समाप्त कर रहा हू।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह जो क्लाज 12 है इस में आफेंसेज में कागनीजेंस लेने की बात की गई है, इस को गवर्नमेंट का अफ़सर ही करेगा और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर करेगा और इस तरह से ब्योरोक्रेसी जो बड़े लोग हैं उन के हक में फैसला लेगी। वे बड़े आदमियों को छोड़ देंगे और छोटे लोगों को पकड़ लेंगे। ये सब मैं प्रैक्टिकल बातें बतला रहा हूं।

[सरदार स्वर्णसिंह सोखी]

अगली बात मैं रिटायरमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। रिटायर ऐज महिलाओं और पुरुषों के लिए बराबर बराबर होंगी या उन में कोई फर्क होगा। इस के ऊपर भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बिल का स्वागत करता हूं और अपनी स्पीच खत्म करता हूं।

श्री रामकंवार (टोंक): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रम मंत्री जी स्त्री और पुरुष को समान वेतन देने का जो बिल सदन के सामने लाए हैं, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन इस में काफ़ी खामियां इन्होंने रख दी ह।

पहली बात तो यह है कि इस में इन्होंने यह नहीं बताया है कि जन्म के वक्त स्त्री को कितने दिन की छुट्टी दी जाएगी और उस का कितना वेतन उस को दिया जाएगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मंत्री जी ने अपने विधेयक में जो महिलाएं नौकरी करती हैं, उन के बारे में प्रावधान किया है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में और दूसरी महिलाएं भी हैं, जिन की संख्या पुरुषों के बराबर या उन से अधिक हो सकती है और जो खेतों में काम करती हैं उन पर इस को लागू किया जा सकेगा या नहीं, यह पता नहीं चलता है। इस के अलावा हमारे भारत में ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जो चलते-फिरते रहते हैं और उन में जो स्त्रियां मजदूरी का काम करती है उन को बहुत थोड़ा वेतन मिलता है। आप यह देखिये कि जो स्त्रियां बिल्डिगों के बनाने में काम करती हैं, उन को आदमियों के मुकाबले में कम वेतन मिलता है। मैं श्रम मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि वे इन की तरफ़ विशेष ध्यान दें और मैं ने सदन में कई दफ़ा बिल्डिगों पर जो काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उन की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी का और सरकार का जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम है वह ऐसे लोगों पर विशेषकर लागू होना चाहिये जिन के पास कोई सम्पत्ति नहीं है, न ज़मीन है, न रहने के लिए मकान है। ऐसे लोगों की तरफ़ सरकार का विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

आपने पहले भी बड़े अच्छे अच्छे कानून बना रखे है। लेकिन उन पर कभी अमल नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जो बिल है इस पर अमल होना चाहिये, इसको कार्यान्वित करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। आपको महिलाओं को ट्रेनिंग दे कर उनको नौकरी के काबिल भी बनाना चाहिये।

मैंने देखा है कि दफ्तरों में जहां बीस बाबू काम करते है, उन में एक-दो महिलाएं होती हैं जो काम करती है। उनके लिए वहां काम करना बडा कठिन होता है। इस वास्ते कोई भी डिपार्टमेंट ऐसा न हो जिस में पचास प्रतिशत से कम महिलाएं न हों या फिर आप महिलाओं के लिए कोई ऐसा डिपार्टमेंट बना दें जिस में केवल महिलाएं ही काम करें। महिलाओं की मजोरिटी होगी तो वे शान्ति से अपना काम कर सकेंगी।

सोखी साहब ने लेबर इंस्पक्टरों की बात कही है। वह बिल्कुल सच बात है। मैं भी पंजाब बिल्डिंग मजदूर यूनियन का दस साल तक प्रधान रहा हूं।

लेबर इंस्पैक्टर ठेकेदारों से मिल कर पैसे खा जाते हैं और मजदूरों को ठीक तनख्वाह भी नही मिलती है। सैंकड़ों इस तरह के केसिस होते हैं। लेबर इंस्पैक्टरों से मिल कर लेबर का गला घोंटा जाता है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। मैंने आपके डिपार्टमेंट में कितनी ही एप्लीकेशंस खुद इसके बारे में दी हैं लेकिन कोई एक्शन नहीं हुआ है। इस तरह की चीजों की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस दफ्तर में बीस बाबू हों तो उन में से कम से कम आठ दस महिलाएं जरूर हों, ऐसा न हो कि एक दो महिलाएं हों और बीस बाबू हों। इतना ही सुझाव मैं देना चाहता हूं।

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर): मैं इस बिल का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं। यह इतना अच्छा बिल है कि इसके बारे में भी अगर आलोचना की जाती है तो यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य ही होगा। लेकिन कुछ बातें हैं जिन की ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इन बातों को अगर इस में शामिल नहीं किया जाता है तो महिलाओं के साथ जो न्याय करने की बात है वह नहीं हो सकेगा।

पहली बात यह है कि हमारे देश में अधिकांश महिलाएं कृषि में काम करती हैं देहातों में काम करती हैं और वे पुरुषों से अधिक काम करती हैं, टाइम भी ज्यादा देती हैं काम भी भारी करती हैं, बराबर भी करती हैं लेकिन उनको इस कानून में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। इसी प्रकार से कन्स्ट्रक्शन वर्कर्स में अधिकांश महिलाएं होती हैं। वे भी पुरुषों से अधिक काम करती हैं और आश्रम का काम करती हैं। उनको भी इस में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। यहां पर महिलाएं पुरुषों से कम नहीं होती हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब हम न्याय करने चले हैं तो इस तरह का पक्षपात भी नहीं होना चाहिये।

आपने इस के अमल के बारे में यह रखा है कि इसे अमल में लाने में तीन साल से अधिक का समय नहीं लगेगा। एक दशक भी आप रख सकते थे किन्तु बिल का मकसद क्या है? सच बात तो यह है कि आर्डिनेंस के साथ ही इस पर अमल हो गया है ऐसा माना जाना चाहिये था। आपने जैसा रखा है इसके परिणाम बहुत भयंकर होंगे। आपने चोरों के लिए दरवाजे तो बन्द कर दिए हैं लेकिन खिड़कियां खुली रखी हैं। मैं प्रैक्टिकल आदमी हूं। किताब पढ़ कर नहीं बोल रहा हूं। वहां काम करके अनुभव से बोल रहा हूं। आपने मैटरनिटी बैनिफिट एक्ट बनाया। जब वह अमल में आया तो आपने सुधार भी उस में किया। महिलाओं के लिए आपने यह किया कि जच्चा के पहले और बाद उसको सवैतनिक छुट्टी मिलेगी, कारखाने में बच्चों के लिए पालना घर रखा जाएगा, उनके लिए आया रखी जाएगी बच्चों को दूध वस्त्र दिए जायेंगे बच्चों को साफ सुथरा रखा जाएगा। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि कारखानों में महिलाएं ही नहीं रहीं। टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में एक-तिहाई महिलाएं थीं, आज वह वहां दिखाई ही नहीं दे रही हैं। केवल उस जगह महिलाएं हैं जहां पुरुष काम करना पसंद नहीं करते। मैंने महिलाओं को मशीनों पर काम करते हुए देखा था, लेकिन आज टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में महिलाएं केवल रीलिंग डिपार्टमेंट में ही मिलेंगी, जहां पर हाथ से रील चलती है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस कानून का फौरन अमल होना चाहिये। 3 बरस में तो महिलाएं किसी नौकरी में दिखाई ही नहीं देंगी। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बारे में इतनी कमेटियों की भी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। हर एक्ट में एम्प्लायी की परिभाषा में कहा जाये कि महिला और पुरुष का भेद नहीं होना चाहिये। वेतन व्यक्ति का नहीं होता है, वेतन काम का होता है, स्किल का होता है। स्किल्ड वर्कर, हाईली स्किल्ड वर्कर, सैमी-स्किल्ड वर्कर, अन-स्किल्ड वर्कर यह तय होना चाहिये कि उस काम का वेतन क्या हो और उस पर जो भी काम करेगा, उसको वह वेतन मिलेगा।

लेबर कमिश्नर पर आरोप लगाया गया है, वह तो है ही लेकिन इस बारे में ज्यादा

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

जवाबदारी ट्रेड-यूनियनों की है। लेकिन वह भी एम्प्लायर की एजेन्ट बन जाती है। आखिर सरकार ट्रेड यूनियनों को मान्यता और सहूलियतें क्यों देती है? मैं समझता हूं कि इस कानून को कार्यान्वित करने की जिम्मेदारी केवल सरकारी अधिकारियों पर नहीं छोड़ी जानी चाहिये।

जहा तक महिलाओं पर अन्याय करने की बात है ऐसा नही है. मैं आदर के साथ कहना चाहता हू कि राज्य सरकार अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार के हरेक डिपार्टमेंट मे हम देखते है कि अब महिलाओं की सख्या बढती जा रही है, जब कि पहले वहा महिलाए दिखाई नही देती थी, और उनमे वेतन-भेद नही है। हम बडे भाग्यशाली है कि हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी महिला है और हम जिस पार्टी के सदस्य है उसकी दो जनरल सैक्रेटरी भी महिलाए ही है। भारत तो वह देश है, जो शुरू मे ही महिलाओं को सम्मान देता आया है। जहा तक राजनीति का सम्बन्ध है, जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी महिला है।

धार्मिक, परम्परा और आदर्श की दृष्टि से हमारे देश मे सदा महिलाओं को सम्मान दिया जाता रहा है और हम पुरुष के पहले महिलाओं को आगे रखते है पहले सीता कहते है, फिर राम कहते है, पहले राधा कहते है फिर कृष्ण कहते है और पहले गौरी कहते हैं और फिर महादेव कहते हैं। इसी तरह से पहले हम भारत माता की जय का नारा लगाते है और फिर किसी पुरुष की जय-जय कार करते है।

इस बिल में यह संशोधन अवश्य किया जाये कि कृषि और कस्ट्रक्शन वर्कर्स को भी इसमें इन्कलूड किया जाये और इस बिल पर तत्काल अमल कराया जाये।

*SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN (Adoor): Sir, I suport this Bill. But I do not know whether there is any provision in this Bill to bring the workers in the agricultural sector within its purview. I hope the hon. Minister will clearify the position when he will reply to the debate. Sir, I am really pained to see that the Governmnt has taken 27 long years to realise the fact that women workers who are working in farms, factories plantations etc. are not getting equal wage for equal work. We have declared 1975 as the International Women Year. I really wonder whether this Government would ever have cared to think about the problems of thousands of women workers if the decision to celebrate 1975 as the International Women Year was not taken and if the various women's organisations had not urged the Government to solve some of the burning problems of the women workers. Of course it is a very welcome measure. The Minister deserves to be congratulated for bringing forward this measure. But Sir, I doubt very much whether at the stage of implementation the same amount of zeal will be displayed by the Government. The reason is that although the entire working class has supported this measure the employers I am sure, will try all that they can be subvert it. For example, in the cashew industry a large number of women workers were retrenched when the law was passed to provide maternity benefit to them, since the employers did not want to give this benefit. Not only that the employers will try not to recruit sufficient number of women workers in future only because of this reason that they should be paid equally. Similarly, the women workers working in tea plantations, coffee plantations, bidi and match industries are not even gettig half as much was as the male workers are getting. The

*The original speech was delivered in Ma'aya'am.

Bill itself says that the Government will require some time to collect the relevant data before implementation of the Bill. I would like to ask the Government whether there was not time enough to do this work since the promulgation of the ordinance. Three years are too long a period. This gives rise to a suspicion in my mind that this Bill will not be implemented with the zeal with which it should be done. I hope that the Government will implement it immediately after the passing of this Act with all vigour.

There is a provision in this Bill for the setting up of Advisory Committee. It provides for the inclusion of women in it. My opinion in this connection is that women workers representing various trade unions should be included in the Committee. I would also suggest that some arrangements should be made by which the progress of the implementation of this Bill can be reviewed after every three months or one year and the State Governments and Central Government can be apprised of the results. With these words I conclude.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सैंट्रल इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ रिसर्च एंड ट्रेनिंग इन पब्लिक को-आपरेशन द्वारा 1975 में प्रकाशित एक किताब "विमेन इन इंडिया' में कहा गया है :

"In every case women labourers who are working in farm or plantations are getting lower wages than men; it ranged from 10 to 60 per cent....In the Mysore villages a male agricultural labourer received Rs. 1.45 to Rs. 1.86 as daily wages while the women in the same villages received Rs. 0.59 and 0.95 respectively."

This particular books says:

"According to the 1971 census report 28 per cent of the total number of women workers were reported as cultivators and another 46 per cent as agricultural labour. Hence they form 74 per cent of the total working population of women".

यह कानून बहुत थोड़े हिस्से पर लागू होगा। इस में कहा गया है :

"'employer' has the meaning assigned to it in clause (f) of section 2 of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972".

You have confined yourself to this, that is only where payment of gratuity is applicable this law will be applicable.

इस बिल में कहा गया है कि एडवाइजरी कमेटी में पांच औरतें और पांच आदमी होंगे। इस में कम से कम औरतों की मैजारिटी होनी चाहिए। आखिर इस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का परपज क्या है ?

You can very well ignore the advice of the advisory committee; it is of no use.

You can very easily ignore the advice of the Advisory Committee. We do not know the composition of the Advisory Committee and what will be the function of that Committee. We do not know how it will function and who will become the members of that Committee. Nothing is known. Another point is that every complaint or claim referred to in sub-section (1) shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed. Then only a man or woman can submit his or her complaint. For this purpose, they will have to go and ask them again. But you can say that nobody can make a complaint. The court will take no cognisance of this.

So, a man or woman whoever wants to make a complaint before the court, he or she will have to obtain the sanction of the proper authority. He

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

or she cannot go to court direct but he or she will have to obtains sanction before approaching the court. It is not very helpful. It is a very long and tedious procedure. Moreover, it will take a year or two for the court to take a decision.

बहुत सी बडी बडी महिलाएं ग्रौर ग्रौरते खुश होती होगी कि बहुत बडा काम हो गया है ग्रौर मैं भी उन को मुबारकबाद देना हूं कि बहुत बडा काम हो गया है। लेकिन यह काम बहुत छोटे दायरे मे हुग्रा है ग्रौर यह दो परसेंट वीमेन पर ही लागू होगा, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir, I am extremely thankful to the hon. Members who participated in the debate on the various provisions of this Bill. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Labour Ministers' Conference had already taken a decision to apply the provisions of this Bill to all the occupations governed under the Schedule of the Minimum Wages Act. The minimum wages act deals with agriculture That is why the provisions of this Bill would also be made applicable as soon as we hear from the various State Governments with regard to this. I also assure the hon. House that the provisions of this Bill would be made applicable to agricultural occupations and agricultural establishments. If there is any legal difficulty that might arise, which the hon. Member seems to have in mind, certainly steps will be taken to remedy it. With regard to the Advisory Committee Shri Daga had given an advice and we have advisedly put that 50 per cent of the members of the Advisory Committee —at least 50 per cent—must be men.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Why not majority of them or even 100 per cent?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir, it does not mean that even 100 per cent of the Committee members cannot be women, but we have put the minimum requirement which canont be less than 50 per cent. It can be 100 per cent. There is no bar. If there is a bar, it can be removed.

With regard to the machinery, that is provided here, the idea is that even without resorting to courts, these matters must be settled on the spot. The Inspectors and the concerned authorities will have to deal with the situation. Further it is the trade unions which will have to take a lot of interest in this matter, in getting this provision implemented. A question has been raised as to why we have taken three years for this. I would state that the question is with regard to the implementation. The hon. Members know how difficult it is to get the various decisions under the Minimum Wages Act implemented in various establishments and Undertakings. One thing is to take a decision and another thing is to get the decisions implemented we should see that the machiery is available and the implementation process is speeded up. In such a case we can go ahead by extending all the provisions of this Act to various establishments, employments undertakings and occupations governed under the Minimum Wages Act and various other things We have already issued notifications extending the provisions of the Ordinance to plantations, local authorities, Central and State Governments, hospitals, nursing homes, dispensaries, etc. We have put three years only by way of abundant caution; may be within one year the provisions of the Bill will be applied to all the establishments and undertakings.

15 hrs.

While some other advanced countries have not given the the right to

women to vote—it is not ancient history—as soon as we became independent, we gave equal rights to women in all political matters. It is our duty to extend the equality before the law not merely in form but in substance. Therefore, this Bill has been brought forward in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and ILO conventions.

An hon. Member asked why maternity benefit is not mentioned in this Bill. There cannot be any question of maternity benefits being given equally to men and women. Some Scandinavian countries may provide maternity benefits for man also. But this Bill is limited only to equal remuneration. I hope the hon. member would pardon me.

I am extremely thankful to hon. members who have participated in the discussion. It is a non-controversial Bill and I hope hon. members will withdraw their amendments and allow it to be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination, on the ground of sex, against women in the matter of employment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.".

The moion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration. There is a formidable array of amendment. Anyway, I will go through them. Clause 2.

Clause 2— (*Definitions*)

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: I move amendments Nos. 12 and 13.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I am moving all my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need move only amendment No. 29. Amendments Nos. 30, and 31 are the same as 12 and 13 already moved.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: I move my amendments Nos. 35, 36 and 37.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 7,—

add at the end—

"and also includes any landlord or land owner employing agricultural worker on his land" (12)

Page 2, line 27,—

add at the end—

"and also includes a worker employed in agriculture" (13)

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 1,—

after "other employment"

insert "including employment in all spheres of agriculture" (29)

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 7,—

add at the end,—

"and also includes any landlord or land owner employing agricultural labourer on his land." (35).

Page 2, line 26,—

after "a worker" *insert*,—

"in the agricultural sector" (36)

Page 2, line 26,—

after "a worker" *insert*,—

"in the agricultural sector, or" (37)

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: In this Bill, the women workers in the agricultural sector have been completely left out. Agriculture remains the major activity of women in our country. According to the 1971 census, 80 per cent of women workers are found in agriculture.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That point was made by other speakers also.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: The minister said that this Act can be applied to the agricultural sector.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: We are issuing a notification covering all items covered under the Minimum Wages Act. I hope hon. Members will not raise doubts about the legality of it.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: According to the definition of 'employer', it is restricted. The definition of workers also is restricted. Unless the agricultural workers are included in this, a lot of difficulties will arise. So, I equest the minister to accept my amendments.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: We want that the agricutural landless women workers should be protected by this Act. Secondly, about the definition of employer under Payment of Gratuity Act. It may not cover agricultural labour constructions workers too. It is not only plantations because that is already covered, but landless agricultural labourers should be covered.

*SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN (Adoor): When this law comes into force a large number of women workers are likely to be retrenched. For example, as I have already said when the Maternity Benefit Act came into force, just because the facilities had to be extended to them many women workers in the cashew factories were retrenched. Therefore, it is quite likely that the clever employers will throw the women workers out of job on a plarge scale since they do not want to give them this benefit. Therefore it is very essential to make some provision to prevent such a situation.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With regard to the specific case of retrenchment, etc. I have already introduced a legislation on the 28th of this month in the other House, to prevent retrenchment, lay-offs, and closures. If the Hon. Members pass the Bills immediately, we may have time to pass that also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will put all amendments on clause 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 12, 13, 29, 35, 36 and 37 were put and negatived.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4— *(Duty of employer to pay eequal remumeration to men and women workers for same work or work of a similar nature.)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On clause 4, there is an amendment by Shri Mohammad Ismail, Shri Biren Dutta and Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 45,—

add at the end—

"and increase the existing workload on the women workers

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

in the name of equalising the work" (2)

My fear is that in the name of equalising the work, the employer may increase the existing workload on the women workers and that is why, we have given this amendment. He should also be prevented from resorting to retrenchments.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: About retrenchment, I have already said that the legislation has already been introduced in the other House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No 2 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of Bill".

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5A (New)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, there are three amendments given notice of by Shri Mohammad Ismail, Shri Ramavtar Shastri and Shrimati Bhargavi Thankappan. They seek to add a new clause to the Bill.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore): I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 19, *insert*—

"5A. On and from the commencement of this Act, no employer shall retrench, dismiss or victimise in any manner women workers in order not to implement the provisions of the Act under any pretext." (3)

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: I beg to move:

Page 3,— *after* line 19, *insert*,—

"5A. On and from the commencement of this Act, no employer shall victimise in any manner, retrench or dismiss women workers in order not to implement the provisions of the Act under any pretext." (38)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 3 and 38 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 38 were put and negatived.

Clause 6— *(Advisory Committee)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now come to clause 6.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 27,—

add at the end—

"representing women workers". (4)

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 24, *insert*—

"(1A) The Advisory Committee shall review time to time the progress regarding the implementation of this Act and make recommendations to the appropriate Government." (14)

Page 3, lines 26 and 27,—

for "one-half" *substitute* "six" (15)

Page 3, line 27,—

add at the end—

"and three of these women of be representatives of [illegible]

[Shrimati Roza Deshpande] *contd.*

women nominated by the Central Trade Unions" (16)

Page 3,—

after line 33 *insert,*—

"(3A). The Advisory Committee shall take appropriate measures for ensuring a minimum of twenty-five per cent employment to women in all spheres of work except where the employment of women in such work is prohibited or restricted by or under any law for the time being in force." (32)

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 27 *insert,*—

"(2A). The Advisory Committee shall be entrusted with the work of reviewing the progress made from time to time regarding the implementation of the Act and to make recommendations to the Governments concerned." (39).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shrimati Deshpande.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: My amendment was that on this Advisory Committee, there should be 6 women, minimum. Not 50 per cent, but I want six because we can then have a majority.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you want six? I have come across so many women who say that their interests are far safer in the hands of men than in the hands of their fellow women

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I did not have such an experience. My second amendments is that the central trade union organization should be given representation on these committees. The decisions of this committee should not only be advisory; they should be mandatory. Otherwise our advice will remain on the paper of this committee.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: In the name of following the legislation, the employers follow a method. While they agree to pay the female workers equally they want to give them the same type of work as given to the men workers. This bill is creating another difficulty for the women workers; and it is giving a handle to the employer to retrench the female workers. So. the Minister must look into this and advise the labour officer to look into the attitude of the employers and see that they adopt the correct methods in dealing with women workers

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): I can assure the hon. Members that those selected to become the members of the advisory committees will effectively protect the interests of women Though you have already given your advice, Sir, notwithstanding it .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not advice, but opinion; my opinion based on experience

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Even while respectfully differing from your opinion, Sir, we would provide not only equality but also majority for women in these advisory committees; but we cannot provide it in this manner, under the law. But the hon. Members can be absolutely certain that those persons who would effectively represent the interests of women and protect their interests would find a place in the advisory committees. The other question that has been raised is: why have the recommendations of the advisory committees not been made mandatory? The advisory committee can make certain recommendations; and it is not a mere, general advisory committee. An advisory committee can be there for the textile industry; it can be there for mines; that committee can be there for the sugar industry as also for various em-

ployments and occupations. People who have got special knowledge of these industries can be appointed as members of these advisory committees. What is contemplated is this. After the advisory committees tender their advice or make their recommendations, Government would examine them, give opportunities to the employers or whoever should be given an opportunity; and then the Government would give directions as to what is to be done, on the committee's advice. So, though at one stage it is recommendatory, at another stage it becomes mandatory.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: What about the suggestion that the Central trade unions should be represented there?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: They are already there. They are going to be expanded.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I am pressing for my amendment No. 16.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 16 to clause 6, moved by Shrimati Roza Deshpande, to the vote of the House

Amendment No. 16 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the rest of the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 4, 14, 15, 32 and 39 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.
Clauses 7 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10 (*Penalties*)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 7,—

after "with" *insert*—

"rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three years and"

Page 6, line 7,

for "one" *substitute* "five" (6).

Page 6, line 19,—

after "with" *insert*—

"rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three years and" (7)

Page 6, line 19,—

for "five" *substitute* "fifteen" (8)

Page 6, line 23,—

after "with" *insert*—

"rigorous imprisonment which may extend to six months and" (9)

Page 6, lines 23 and 24,—

for "five hundred" *substitute* "two thousand" (10)

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 7,—

for "one" *substitute* "two" (17)

Page 6, line 8,—

add at the end—

"and imprisonment of not less than six months" (18)

Page 6, line 20,—

add at the end—

"and imprisonment of not less than one year" (19)

Page 6, lines 23 and 24,—

for "five hundred rupees" *substitute* "one thousand rupees" (20)

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: My amendment is only to ensure that exemplary punishment is given, even if it is only one day. Now it does not happen when a crime is committed. That is why I have moved my amendment. I hope it will be accepted.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: We are of the opinion that it has already been provided.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 6, line 7,—

after "with" *insert*—

"rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one year and" (5)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No 14] [15.21 hrs.

AYES

Bade, Shri R. V.
Banerjee, Shri S M
Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri S P
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deshpande, Shrimati Roza
Dutta, Shri Biren
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Kathamuthu, Shri M
Mavalankar, Shri P G.
Mehta, Shri P M.
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mohanty, Shri Surendra
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
*Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
*Rao, Shri Jagannath
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sequeira, Shri Erasmo de
Singh, Shri D. N.
Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Alagesan, Shri O V.
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Austin, Dr. Henry
Balakrishnan, Shri K.
Barman, Shri R N.
Basappa, Shri K
Basumatari, Shri D
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gangadeb, Shri P
Gautam, Shri C D
Gavit, Shri T H.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Singh, Shri
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mayathevar, Shri K.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
*Patel, Shri H. M.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patil, Shri T. A.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai Shrimati Sahodrabai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Satish Chandra, Shri
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result† of the division is: Ayes—27; Noes—80.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put the rest of the amendments to the House.

Amendments Nos. 6 to 10 and 17 to 20 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 18 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title, extent and commencement*)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: I beg to move:

Page

for lines 1 to 10, *substitute*—

"(3) It shall come into force immediately after passing of this Act." (1)

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I beg to move:

Page 1,—

for lines 7 to 10, *substitute*—

"(3) It shall come into force within six months after the enactment." (11)

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

†The following members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Baksi Nayak, K. M. 'Madhukar' and H. M. Patel;

NOES: Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi, Shri Paripoornanand Painuli and Shri Jagannath Rao.

[Shrimati Roza Deshpande]

My amendment is to shorten this period of three years. In fact, having started in the form of an ordinance, it should have been implemented immediately. Already you are not covering women in the unorganised sector, construction and bidi workers. Over and above that you are giving three years, and this latitude will give an opportunity to the employers to retrench women employees. That is why I have moved amendment.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: I only wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that about 30.000 women workers have been retrenched in the jute industry in West Bengal.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: This provision does not mean that the Act would come into force after three years. It only means that the maximum period is three years It does not mean that the Government cannot implement it before. I have already submitted that notifications are being issued. I can assure hon. Members that as early as possible all sections of women will be covered by this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendments Nos. 1 and 11 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 1 and 11 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is·

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-sixth"

substitute

"Twenty-seventh" (33)

(Shri Raghunatha Reddy)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) · उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इक्वल रैमुनेशन के बारे मे जो यह बिल लाया गया है, इसके मुताल्लिक कुछ मेम्बरो ने कहा है कि यह सिर्फ आर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर पर लागू होगा और अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड सक्टर जैसे एग्रीकल्चरल वर्कर्स, बीडी वर्कर्स और कस्ट्रक्शन वर्कर्स वगैरह लाखो लोग इससे महरूम रहेगे। मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे मे जो जबाव दिया है, वह सैटिस्फैक्टरी नही है। मै उनसे यह कैटेगैरीकल जबाव चाहता हू कि यह डिफरैंस क्यो रखा गया है। इस बिल को लागू करने के लिये 2 बरस का टाइम रखा गया है।

हम देखते हैं कि मीसा वगैरह कानून तो फौरन लागू कर दिये जाते हैं लेकिन जब वर्करो या औरतो के लिये इक्वल रैमुनरेशन का सवाल आता है तो तीन साल का टाइम रखा गया है। अभी इंटरनेशनल वीमैन्स ईयर खतम हुआ है, इस बिल में औरतों के लिये इक्वल वेजेज का सवाल है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय के जबाव चाहता हूं कि इस कानून को अमल में लाने के लिए 3 साल का टाइम क्यों चाहिये? उन्होंने

यकीन दिलाया है कि वह इसको जल्दी लागू करेंगे। यह सरकार जो कुछ करती आई है, उसको हम देखते रहे हैं। सवाल यह है कि इस बिल में 3 बरस की बात लिखी क्यों गई है?

इस बिल मे कहा गया है कि जो एम्प्लायर इस कानून के खिलाफ काम करेगा, उसको एक हजार से 5 हजार रुपये तक फाइन किया जायेगा और उसको कैद की सजा नही दी जायेगी। एम्प्लायर के लिये इतना फाइन देना कोई बडी बात नही है। वह 200 औरतो को निकालेंगे और 5 हजार रुपये जुर्माना दे देंगे और फिर 300 औरतो को निकाल देंगे।

प्रोवीडेंड फंड के बारे में क्या हुआ? वर्कर्स का 20 करोड रुपया जमा है। उसके लिये मालिकों पर सिर्फ 50 या 200 रुपये का फाइन होता है, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि वर्करों को उनका रुपया नही मिल पाता है। इस बिल के बारे मे भी यही होगा। श्रीमती रोजा देशपांडे ने ठीक कहा है कि इन तीन बरसो मे तो एम्प्लायर्स सब औरतो को निकाल देंगे। मैं कैटेगरीकली जानना चाहता हू कि इन लोगो को कायदे की सजा देने से सरकार क्यो डरती है? उन पर फाइन भी किया जाये और अगर मालूम हो जाये कि मामला सीरियस है तो जेल की सजा भी दी जाये।

सरकार वर्करों को तो गैर-कानूनी स्ट्राइक करने के नाम पर जेल भेजती है तो फिर क्यों नही एम्प्लायर भी इस कानून के खिलाफ काम करने पर जेल भेजे जाये।

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay—Central South): I am very much touched to say that at last, the long-delayed justice is being done to the weaker sections of our society in our country. I do not know what my hon. friend Shrimati Roza Deshpande wanted to cover. I think she wanted that there should be all *ladies* on the advisory committee.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I did not say that. I say majority.

SHRI S. A. KADER: It is all right. I will be even in favour of making it cent per cent provided they agree among themselves.

There is a very small anecdote which I want to narrate here. Some people went to visit a mad prison house. They saw 36,000 inmates there. When they came out, they asked, "How many policemen are required?" The reply was, "Only 36."

They were wonder-struck as to how 36,000 persons could be controlled by only 36 policemen. They asked, "How is it possible?" And the reply was, "It is absolutely simple. Mad men never unite.'

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am no doubt happy, that this Bill has been brought before the House. It was promised to us several years before.

I would like to invite the kind attention of the hon. Minister to two or three things. I want to get an assurance from the hon. Minister about the construction workers. These construction workers throughout the country are not covered under any Act, whether men or women. They do not get gratuity; there is no provident fund for them. Whenever we have demanded that these construction workers should be brought under any legislation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is about equal remuneration for men and women.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They are not getting equal remuneration.

These construction workers are called *rejas*. They are always paid less After the passing of the Bill, these construction contractors have decided to employ only men, not women. They say, men will do more work. These construction workers should be protected. I want an assurance on that.

Then, about the *bidi* workers, the entire *bidi* industry is a cottage in-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

dustry, it is a home industry. It is run by women, by widows, by young children, by small girls. What will be their fate? What will they derive out of the Women's International Year? What salary will they get? Their interests should also be protected.

Last but not the least, there is the contract labour. These people are exploited to the hilt. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, apart from this legislation, whether there will be any other law for them. I want an assurance how their interests will be protected.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a delightful moment in these bleak days of our interrupted democracy. It is also very appropriate that we pass this Bill on a day on which, every year, we remind ourselves Gandhiji who relentlessly fought against all kinds of discrimination, and all kind of repression.

I welcome this Bill. This is one case in which we shall expect the Government to wake up from their slumber after legislation and ensure quick implementation. There was recently a women's year, which the ladies, bless them, turned into a women's decade. And all of us can think of many a moment, and one particular current one, in which the ladies have made life very very difficult for the other side.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are speaking from experience!

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: From current experience also.

Let me say also that without the ladies, this world of ours would be humdrum and absolutely impossible to live in.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So for the ladies without the men.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Therefore, in spite of my complete adherence to the principle of equality between the sexes, notwithstanding this Bill, I plan to continue say with all the gaelic at my command *Vive La Difference*.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are not advocating for any biological equality between the sexes in mathematical terms. But this is a legislation dealing with equal remuneration to men and women and, while the job classification is made, no inequality is allowed to exist.

Some of the points that have been raised have already been made and most of the points are already answered. Let us pass the Bill in loving memory of and in homage to Mahatma Gandhi who always stood for the equality of mankind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

15.35 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH (Jaunpur): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th January, 1976."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th January, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

15.36 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 20-POINT PROGRAMME—*contd*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion on the Resolution by Shri Bibhuti Mishra. Four hours in toto were allotted; we have taken two hours, fifteen minutes and now one hour, forty five minutes are left.

Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey may continue his speech.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम इस देश के सामने रखा है यह कार्यक्रम एक ऐसे समय मे रखा गया जिस समय देश के अंदर और देश के बाहर पूंजीपरस्त ताकतों और प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतों का एक गठजोड़ हो रहा था और उस से देश की राजनीति के ऊपर बड़ा प्रभाव पड रहा था। देश के अंदर मिलिट्री को भड़काने की और पुलिस को भड़काने की तथा उत्पादन के स्रोतों को कमजोर करने की कोशिश उन शक्तियों द्वारा एक साजिश के अन्तर्गत की जा रही थी। ऐसे समय मे जिस समय कि हमारे देश मे सूखा पड़ा, हमारे देश मे करोड़ शरणार्थी बंगला देश से आए हम को लड़ाई का सामना करना पड़ा, ऐसे समय मे जब कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति के ऊपर बोझ पड रहा था, कुछ शक्तियां इस तरह की साजिश कर रही थी कि यहां पर राजनैतिक स्थिति और अस्तव्यस्तता इस तरह से कायम की जाय कि इस देश को जो आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता है तथा जिन मूल्यों के तहत हम ने इस देश को आजाद किया, जो हम ने कहा था कि हम करोड़ों आदमियों को जो गावों मे रहते हैं, या जो ऐसी जगहों में रहते हैं जिन के हाथ काम के लिए तड़प रहे हैं उन का काम देंगे और हर ऐसे आदमी की आंखों से जो किसी तरह की विपदा में आज फसे हुए हैं, उन के आंसू पोंछेंगे, ऐसे समय मे जब हम उन के लिए जद्दोजहद पैदा कर रहे थे तो ये शक्तियां देश मे अस्थिरता पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रही थी। ऐसे समय मे श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जो एलान किया और जो आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा भारतीय संविधान के तहत की, उस घोषणा के बाद देश में जो एक असाधारण स्थिति चल रही थी, उस पर काबू पाने की कोशिश की और ऐसे समय में यह 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम का प्रारूप उन्होंने देश के सामने रखा। यह 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम जो है इस से देश मे समाजवाद की कोई ऐसी शक्तियां मजबूत नही होंगी जिस को कि हम आने वाले कुछ सालों के अंदर पूरा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जो उन गरीबों के दिल और दिमाग मे परेशानी है जिस से वह राहत की उम्मीद करते थे वह राहत की सांस वे लेंगे अगर इस कार्यक्रम का सही तरीके से पालन किया जाय।

मैं सब कार्यक्रमों के ऊपर तो विस्तार के साथ नही बोल पाऊंगा लेकिन पहला कार्यक्रम जो उत्पादन का और उस के वितरण का है उस के संबंध मे मैं आप के समक्ष कुछ अपने सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो पहला कार्यक्रम रखा देश के सामने उस में कहा था कि जो अत्यावश्यक चीजें हैं जो समाज को सस्ते दामों पर सुलभ होनी चाहिए, वह उत्पादन की व्यवस्था को बड़ा कर और वितरण की व्यवस्था को मजबूत बना कर सुलभ की जानी चाहिए जिससे हर आदमी को जिस की जरूरत है वे चीजें सस्ते दामों पर उपलब्ध हो सकें।

इस सम्बन्ध मे मैं आपको कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। इस देश के किसान जोकि अन्न का उत्पादन करते हैं इस देश की सरकार और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के साथ जोकि सही तरीके से लोगों को आज भूखे नही देखना चाहती है लोगों को काम देना चाहती हैं, लोगों को सस्ते भाव पर गल्ला और दूसरी आवश्यक वस्तुयें मोहैया करना चाहती है, मजबूती से उत्पादन के कार्य मे लगें। किसानों ने कपास का उत्पादन किया। आपने देखा जब कपास का उत्पादन हुआ तो किसान परेशान हुए और देश के सामने एक

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई कि कपास की खपत किस तरह से की जाये। सभी सदस्यों ने इस सदन मे इस के बारे में चर्चा की कि कपास के मूल्य ठीक ढंग से निर्धारित किये जाये लेकिन क्या हुआ? आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं हमारे माननीय सदस्य, श्री सी० डी० देसाई जोकि इस समय यहा पर मौजूद नही है, उन्होंने कहा था कि कपास के भाव इतने गिरते जा रहे हैं कि जो लागत मूल्य है उसके नीचे भी भाव जा रहे है। उसी प्रकार से जहा तक अन्य गेहू की पैदावार का सम्बन्ध है, सूखे और अन्य तमाम परेशानियो के बावजूद हमने तहैया किया कि अपने देश मे गल्ला पैदा कर उसका भण्डार बना करके वितरण व्यवस्था को मजबूत करेंगे, सस्ते भाव पर लोगो को गल्ला देंगे और हमने उसके भाव भी निश्चित करने की कोशिश की। हमने राशन की सस्ती दूकानो के द्वारा सुदूर अचलो मे गल्ला पहुचाने की कोशिश की। हमने अपनी गल्ले की उपज बढाई हमारे यहा 114 लाख टन गल्ला हुआ। अभी कुछ दिन पहले माननीय कृषि मन्त्री जी ने मद्रास म कहा कि हमारे यहा 5–6 परसेंट गल्ले की कमी है। यदि हम लोग अपनी आदतों को कन्ट्रोल करें और हमारे यहा जो गला वेस्ट होता है उसका सचय करें तो इस कमी को हम पूरा कर सकते है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हम 60–70 लाख टन अनाज का भण्डार बनायेंगे। उन्होंने कहा हम कोशिश करेंगे कि जो हमारा इम्पोर्ट बिल होता है उसका जहा तक हो सके कम करें ताकि अपने देश का फारेन एक्सचेंज दूसरे देशो को न देना पडे। उन्होंने यह तमाम बातें कही लेकिन आप जानते है अनाज पैदा होने के बाद गेहूं की सपोर्ट प्राइस का क्या हाल हुआ, गेहू के दाम कितने गिर रहे है? सरकार ने गेहू और धान के लिए सपोर्ट प्राइस निश्चित की है लेकिन अगर उसका भाव इतना नीचे जाने लगे तो आप जानते हैं किसानों की क्या स्थिति होगी। वही स्थिति आज सारे देश में किसानों की हो रही है इसी प्रकार पिछले साल हमारे देश मे चीनी का उत्पादन ज्यादा हुआ देश मे और हमारे प्रदेश में गन्ना उत्पादकों को थोडी सी राहत दी गई, उनके गन्ने का भाव साढे चौदह रुपए कर दिया गया फी क्वीटल जिसका परिणाम हुआ कि 48–49 लाख टन चीनी की पैदावार हुई। उसी के मुताबिक गुड और खण्डसारी की पैदावार भी हुई। इसके फलस्वरूप हमारे देश को चार सौ करोड की फोरन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त हुआ। हम विदेशो को एक मिलियन टन चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं। हमारे दुनिया के चीनी बाजार मे घुम करके फोरेन एक्सचेंज कमाया लेकिन किसानो की स्थिति क्या है? आज भी किसान जो गेहू पैदा करते है चावल पैदा करते है चीनी पैदा करते है जूट और कपास पैदा करते है उनकी स्थिति की तरफ ध्यान नही दिया जा रहा है। आज किसानों की जो पैदावार है उसके दाम नीचे आ रहे है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो इडस्ट्रियल चीजे किसान की पैदावार मे मदद करती है उनके भाव कम नही होते है। खाद का भाव जरूर कुछ कम हुआ जिसके लिए मै सरकार को बधाई देता हू लेकिन आप जानते है पिछले दिनो किस प्रकार से बिजली के दाम बढे, पेट्रोल के दाम बढे डीजल आयल के दाम बढे सिचाई की दरें बढी हर प्रकार के इडस्ट्रियल गुड्स और जो किसान के इनपुट्स है उनके दाम बढे और किसान उसकी वजह से कांप गया। किसान अपनी पैदावार से सारे देश को खिलाना चाहता है, वह देश को आत्मनिर्भर करना चाहता है, वह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के प्रोग्राम को पूरा करना चाहता है, वह चाहता है हमारा देश सुखी और सम्पन्न हो, हमारे देश म ऐसी स्थिति आए जिससे सही तरीके से सस्ते भाव पर लोगो को चीजें पहुच सकें। लेकिन, श्रीमन्, जो देश की केवल 20 परसेन्ट आबादी है,

[SHRI C. M. STEPHEN in the Chair]

जो शहर में रहने वाले लोग हैं, उन के लिये किसान सब कुछ मुहैया करे, उन के लिये सारे प्रबन्ध किये जायें, लेकिन किसान की जो चीजें हैं, जो इनपुट्स किसान इस्तेमाल करता है उन के अन्दर कोई सुधार न लाया जाय, इस से बड़ी परेशानी पैदा हो रही है।

15.40 hrs.

श्रीमन्, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं–हमारे यहा उत्पादन के हर स्रोत बढ़े हैं, सीमेन्ट का उत्पादन बढ़ा, लोहे का उत्पादन, बढ़ा, कपडे का उत्पादन बढ़ा, बहुत सी स्कीमें हम ने हैण्डलूम सैक्टर मे शुरू की, ये सब बातें हुई लेकिन आज भी यह स्थिति है कि जो पैदा करने वाला है, वह जिन इनपुट्स को इस्तेमाल करता है, उस को सस्ता नही किया गया—इस मे एक बड़ी बेबसी का आलम पैदा हो गया है। मैं आज आप के जरिये प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब श्री गुजराल साहब से कहना चाहता हूं–वे हमारे देश की जो स्थिति है, इस कृषि प्रधान देश की जो स्थिति है उस को जानते हैं—कम से कम वे कोई ऐसी मूल्य नीति बनायें जिस मूल्य नीति के तैहत किसानो को उचित माल मिल सके, उसको उस की मजदूरी मिल सके, देश को सस्ता गल्ला मिल सके और हम अपने भण्डारो को भर सके।

मुझे एक निवेदन और करना है—कल मुझे हैण्डलूम वालो ने यह कहा कि स्टपल यार्न के दाम बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। फैजाबाद मे एक स्टपल यार्न की फैक्टरी लगाने की बात थी। आप जानते होंगे, श्रीमन, उस फैक्टरी का शिलान्यास भी हो गया था, मशीनें भी आ गई थी, लेकिन अब उस को सूती मिल के रूप मे परिणित किया जा रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं—यदि वे चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पावरलूम्ज और हैण्डलूम्ज को स्टेपल यार्न मिलें तो आप को उस स्टेपल यार्न मिल को सूती मिल के रूप में परिवर्तित नहीं करना चाहिये, बल्कि उस को मौका देना चाहिये कि वह स्टेपल यार्न बनाये और जो भाव बढ़ रहे है, उस के ऊपर कब्जा कर लेना चाहिये, जिस से हम हथकर्घा और पावरलूम के कारखानों को ठीक तरीके से रामैटीरियल दे सके। मैं यह बात, श्रीमन, इस लिये कह रहा हूं कि हमारे यहां एग्रीकल्चर के बाद दूसरे नम्बर पर हमारे देश में यही उद्योग आता है—इस लिये इस की तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं बहुत शुक्रगुजार हू आप ने मुझे बोलने को मौका दिया।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I appreciate the spirit in which one of our very esteemed and experienced elders, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, has brought forward this Resolution, I must say that I am speaking on it with some serious reservations. Of course, there is nothing in the Resolution as such which can be opposed. In any case, in the discussions on Private Members' Resolutions and Bills, as I have been saying repeatedly, one does not take a political attitude or a party or partisan attitude and then go on injecting into the debate the traditional party alignments and attitudes.

If you look at the spirit of the Resolution, you will see that, what Shri Bibhuti Mishra wants is effective implementation and timely action, so that the laudable objectives set out by the Government, and in this particular context by the hon. Prime Minister, are not wasted or are not allowed to evaporate. After all, any citizen will judge the State not by what it says but by what it does. All of us say many things, particularly at the time of elections, but it is only one of those many parties, that is, the majority party, that has the opportunity and the responsibility to put into practice what it says at the time of elections or in its election manifesto. Therefore, a period is there—4 years in America for a President

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

and five years in our country. This five year term is accepted in our Constitution as a complete term and not more than five years. During that period the Government is to deliver the goods to the common people and if the people see that the goods are not delivered, they would have no faith in the sayings of the government because it is judged by the results. That is why I suppose Mishraji's emphasis is on 'implementation'. The focus is not on the importance of the programme. Anybody in his senses will accept that unless India rises from the economic backwardness, injustice and exploitation, we will not be able to achieve even a measurable success in terms of establishing a just, socialist and egalitarian society. Therefore, I appreciate that the emphasis is on 'implementation' and not on 'emancipation' because 'emancipation' is accepted almost universally by the people of this country.

Then the question arises: if implementation is necessary, how does one go about implementing? Mishraji's resolution, if you read, says:

> "Recommends that necessary steps be taken by the Government."

But I am afraid the resolution itself and even Mishraji's speech whicvh I heard with attention last time, does not tell us in so many words as to what are the specific and concrete steps the Government should take. What these necessary steps are should be spelt out, so that there will then be a more meaningful discussion and debate, whether those steps are right or not, or whether they need to be further strengthened by this or that amendment. My further reservation is on the question of remedy, when the Resolution says, may be taken by the government immediately to remove all legal and administrative hurdles. This is a very dangerous thing because if you say that all legal provisions are hurdles and obstacles, in effect it means you say, 'Let us not rule by law, let us rule by what we think is right, because we have power, we have the authority and, therefore, legal things will not come in our way.' If that is how a government starts functioning, then the implementation would be very fast and very quick, but it may not necessarily be very just and very desirable. Therefore, I would request, with great respect, Mishraji to be cautious of this word 'hurdle' to be used for legal hurdles. I can understand administrative hurdles I can understand administrative bottlenecks because we all know what it means to be held up by bureaucratic delays. Decisions are not taken. Files do not move. Red-tapism grows and, therefore, corruption grows and hence people get frustrated and feel helpless and added to it, there is the political corruption and you get involved in the vicious circle. Therefore, administrative hurdles must go. Administrative bottlenecks must go. The bureaucracy must be attuned to the new social purpose for which they are meant to function as civil servants at various levels. Therefore, if the hurdle is administrative inaction or slow action or unwillingness on the part of the administration, I am all for Mishraji's point when he says that these hurdles must go

But when you talk of legal hurdles, I begin to feel suspicious because it would mean that you want to get rid of the principles of Rule of Law and you do not want any legal provision and legal safety against possible misuse and abuse at various stages of implementation.

Then, Sir, one or two more points and I have done. The whole point is that this implementation is so slow not only because of administrative bottlenecks and occasionally some legal difficulties, but because, by and large, we lack the political will to put into practice what we honestly believe we ought to put into practice. To-day, I am speaking on Mahatma Gandhi's martyrdom day and the martyrdom of those who fought for

the independence of India. We started the day by observing silence in the morning.

My own Resolution has been listed to-day. I do not know whether I will get a chance to move it.

Let us remember Gandhiji. Let us remember Gandhiji by putting at least something in practice what he had been sincerely believing in. If we believe that with economic justice, social justice, there can be a just, egalitarian and an ideal society, for which we went to strive, then where is the hurdle? Hurdle is not so much in the bottlenecks in administration, it is not so much in terms of legal administration, but it is in terms of lack of will and lack of earnestness. Sometimes, I feel that no one, at certain levels, including Members of Parliament and the members of the State legislative bodies, is earnest about anything. We say a lot, But when it comes to an action, we are falling short of action. The sincerity of purpose is missing.

To conclude, therefore, I would say that if people are able to see and enjoy the benefits and fruits of the programme, they will feel involved and it is only when people are encouraged to participate enthusiastically at all levels in the programme, I am sure the new Planning Minister will agree with me, that ultimately all planning will succeed. It will be possible only if people participate by way of meaningful involvement. People are ready to go by any Government statement if that Government's statement is followed by Government's honest and sincere action. What we see today is this: promises and more promises, slogans and more slogans, paper work and more paper work—this is the order of the day! Let us get rid of it and at least on this day of 30th January, re-dedicate ourselves to the very relevant and refreshing message of Mahatma Gandhi and begin to implement the same ourselves as individuals and as citizens of this country. We may be so as responsible men of affairs in this country, marching in the direction of creating an economically just and socially egalitarian society in our country.

श्री चन्द्र भाल मणी तिवारी (बलरामपुर): सभापति जी, आप ने मुझे समय दिया है, इस के लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूं।

आज हमें इस बात पर गौर करना है कि हमारा जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम है उस में कुछ तरक्की हो रही है या नहीं, जो सोचा गया था उस पर अमल हो रहा है या नहीं, लेकिन मैं निराशा के साथ कहता हूं कि छः महीने बीत गये हैं लेकिन अभी उस पर 5 परसेन्ट भी अमल नहीं हुआ है। इसलिये जो कार्यकाल इस के लिए निश्चित किया गया हो उस मे 5 परसेन्ट की तरक्की भी न हो, तो भविष्य मे क्या हो सकता है। इस सिलसिले मे मै एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि जो आर्थिक प्रोग्राम है, उस में खास तौर से यह रखा गया है कि देश की तरक्की के सारे साधन जुटाए जाएं, लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि साधन जुटाने के नाम पर कुछ ज्यादा खर्च करने की बात हमारी ब्योरोक्रेसी बनाती है, उन के संसाधन के लिए सब खर्च हुआ है लेकिन फील्ड मे उस का कोई ज्यादा प्रभाव नही पड़ा है। हां, हमारे जो इम्प्लीमेटेशन करने वाले लोग है उन को जरूर फायदा हुआ है लेकिन उन की संख्या बहुत कम है। तो मै अपने प्लानिंग कमीशन को, अपने प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर को उस से जागरूक करना चाहता हू कि वह जो अवव्यवस्था बनाई जा रही है, उस से अपने को बचाएं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में कुछ क्षेत्रीयता की बात भी आनी चाहिए। कुछ क्षेत्र बहुत डेवलप्ड हैं और कुछ अनडेवलप्ड है और जो एरियाज खास तौर से अनडेवलप्ड हैं, उस की ओर खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए। वहां की समस्याओं को देखें और

[श्री चन्द्र भाल मणी तिवारी]

उन के निवारण के लिए क्या रास्ता अपनाया जा सकता है जिस से उन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का भला हो सके, और समाज और देश का कल्याण हो सके इस को देखें इस मे दो तीन चीजें हैं, जिन पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए जैसे कि कोई एरिया अगर डेवलप्ड नही है, तो इस का कारण क्या हो सकता है। इस का कारण यह हो सकता है कि वहां पर बिजली नही है, पानी नही है और इरीगेशन नही है। ये बुनियादी सवाल है। इन बुनियादी सवालों को हल करने के लिए ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करने की जरूरत है लेकिन इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। पिछले साल हम ने देखा है कि बिजली और सिंचाई के लिए विशेष पैसे का प्रावधान किया गया था लेकिन आज भी नतीजा कुछ वैसा ही पडा हुआ है कि कागजो मे तो यह है लेकिन उस को करने के लिए कार्यक्रम नही निश्चित किये गये है और अगर कही कार्यक्रम निश्चित भी किये गये है तो उन पर अमल नहीं किया गया है। जो प्रोग्राम आप ने बनाया है उस को कार्यन्वित करने के लिए आप सक्रिय कदम उठाए। मेरा आप से इतना ही निवेदन है।

16 hrs.

श्री आर० डी० बड़े (खरगोन) विभूति मिश्र जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हू। इस प्रस्ताव को चूकि आपने रखा है इस वास्ते हमे इस पर बोलने का चास मिल गया है। 1962 मे आपने भूमिहीनो को भूमि देने का नारा लगाया था। लेकिन भूमि कहां देनी है यह आपने नही बताया था और आपने उनको भूमि नही दी। मैं मध्य प्रदेश के सवाल को ही आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। वहा हजारो साल से जंगल खाली पडे हुए है। वहा पर लोगो से जगल काट कर पैसे ले लिए फिर और जमीन दे दी। लोगों ने ट्रैक्टर्स बना दिए। आपने सब जला डाले। इससे लोगों को एक करोड का नुकसान हो गया। तलवारें तैयार करके आपने उनको काट डाला, फसले काट डालीं और लोगों को नुकसान हो गया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि 1962 के चुनाव में आप हार गए और जनसंघ जीत गया। हमने आदिवासियों को जमीन जंगलों की देने के लिए कहा। अब बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम आया है तब आपने लोगों को जमीने देनी शुरू की है। आदिवासियों को भी मिलनी शुरु हो गई हैं। कम से कम 36,000 लोगों को आप लाख डढ लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन देने जा रहे हैं। पहले जहा आपने कहा था कि जंगल की जमीन नही मिलेगी, अब उसी जमीन को आप देने जा रहे हैं। इससे लोगों का फायदा होगा। अब महाजन ने भी जो 20--25 साल तक उसकी जमीन को दबा करके रख छोड़ा था उससे उस जमीन को ले कर आप उसको दिलवाने जा रहे है। अब आपकी आखें खुली है कि उनको खेती के लिए तथा रहने के लिए जमीन मिलनी चाहिए और मिलनी शुरु हो गई है। अभी पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि लीगल हर्डल्ज नही होनी चाहिये। चूकि लीगल हर्डल्ज को निकाल दिया है इस वास्ते भूमिहीनो को, आदिवासियो को भूमि मिलनी शुरु हो गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश मे आदिवासी कमीशन नियुक्त हुआ था। मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने उसको किया था। मै भी उसका एक मेम्बर था। मैंने राज्य का दौरा किया। दौरा करने के बाद मैने देखा कि वहा आदिवासियों को बंधक मजदूरो की तरह रखा जाता था। अगर किसी ने दो ढाई सौ रुपया ले लिए तो जब तक वह उनको उतार नही देता था तब तक उसको बंधक मजदूर के तौर पर काम करना पड़ता था। रायपुर मे परिस्थितियां अलग थी। आगे जाए तो भोपाल मे आपको अलग परिस्थितिया मिलेंगी। वहां आदिवासी अलग है। इधर भील जाती के आदिवासी लोग है। अब तो आपने बंधक मजदूरी को समाप्त कर दिया है। अब उनको कम से कम जमीन भी मिलने वाली है। इन बंधक मजदूरों को गुलामों की तरह से

रखा जाता था। एक महाजन ने एक पत्न अगर उससे लिखवा लिया कि उसने दो सौ रुपये लिए हैं तो वह उसको छोड कर कहीं दूसरी जगह जा नही सकता है और अगर जाता है तो जिस के पास वह जाता है उसको लिख कर देना पड़ता है कि वह रुपये देगा। रायपुर के लड़के जबलपुर कर्जा उतारने के लिए साइकल रिक्सा ड्राइवर का जा कर काम करते हैं खरगोन में भीलों की हालत यह है कि एक दफा वे कांट्रेक्ट कर लेते है तो जब तक वह काट्रेक्ट पूरा नही हो जाता है वे दूसरी जगह जा नही सकते है। इस प्रकार की वहा गुलाम प्रथा है। एक आदिवासी की लडकी किसी जगह काम करती है, जहां वह काम करती है अगर उस की लडकी की शादी हो जाती है, तो आदिवासी को अपनी लडकी को भी उसके साथ भेजना पडता है उसकी सेवा छूट नही सकती है। यह जो बोंडेड मजदूरी चल रही थी, उसमे 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम से हमारे यहा के लोगों को बहुत फायदा हो रहा है।

हम 20 सूत्री कामों की पहले से मांग करते थे, अब कांग्रेस वालो ने इसे शुरू किया है। भूमिहीनो को भूमि देने से और बंधक मजदूरी समाप्त करने से लोगो को फायदा हो रहा है, इस लिये मे इसका समर्थन करता हू।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछली शहर)· सभापति महोदय, माननीय श्री विभूति मिश्र ने जो यह प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं इसका हृदय से समर्थन कर रहा हू। मुख्य बात मिश्र जी के प्रस्ताव मे यह है कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लागू करने मे जहा तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सवाल है, उनमे तो बहुत कुछ काम हो रहा है, लेकिन प्रान्तीय स्तर, जिला स्तर और ब्लाक स्तर पर इनकी कार्यान्वित ठीक से नही हो रही है। यह कहने के लिये तो है लेकिन उस पर ठीक से अमल नही किया जा रहा है। जब तक इस पर नीचे के स्तर पर अमल नहीं होगा तब तक हम इसका लाभ नही उठा सकते है।

20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की घोषणा देश में आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणों के तुरन्त बाद की गई। देश में जैसी परिस्थितियां हो गई थीं उससे वातावरण बहुत दूषित हो गया था और सभी में एक तरह से बेचैनी पैदा हो गई थी ? स्कूल कालेज ठीक से नही चल पा रह थे, हड़तालें हो रही थी ? जिन लोगो के चोरी डकैती मे वारन्ट कटे हुए थे, वे लोग कचहरी में पहुंचकर मिजिस्ट्रेट की कुर्सी पर बैठ कर कहते थे कि न्यायधीश हम हैं। विद्यार्थी वाइस चांसलर की कुर्सी पर बैठकर कहते थे कि हम वाइस-चासलर हैं, और वह आदेश पास करते थे। जो लोग बिना टिकट के चलते थे वे मनमानी तौर पर अपने घर के पास जंजीर खीच लेते थे और गाडी रुक जाती थी। सामान के रहते इनकार कर दिया जाता था कि सामान नही है, मन माने दाम पर बेचा जा रहा था। अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी मालूम होता था कि कोई शासन ही नही चल रहा है। ऐसी परिस्थिति मे जब आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई, उसी के साथ 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की भी घोषणा की गई कि हमको क्या करना है। उसी दिशा मे जो प्रयास हुए है, उन से हर क्षेत्र में लाभ हुआ है और बडा व्यापक लाभ हुआ है लेकिन जहा तक उनके नीचे के स्तर पर अमल करने की बात है, कहने के लिये तो नीचे के अधिकारी इस बात को कहते हैं कि हम 20–सूत्री कार्यक्रम को मानेंगे और इस बारे मे बहुत से प्रस्ताव होते है लेकिन सचमुच जितना कहा जाता है, अगर 50 प्रतिशत भी काम पूरा किया जाये तो देश की स्थिति मे बहुत कुछ सुधार हो सकता है।

इस कार्यक्रम के लागू करने में इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा गया है कि देश का नीचे का वर्ग जो गरीब है, भूमिहीन है, किसान है, खेतिहर मजदूर है उनको जमीन देने की बात है। धीरे-धीरे परिस्थिति ऐसी होती जा रही है कि

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

जमीन की सीलिंग द्वारा छोटे-छोटे काश्तकारो को खेती के अच्छे साधन मिलने से वे मजदूर को नही रखना चाहेगे। तो जो आदमी मजदूरी पर ही गुजर कर रहा है, जिसके पास पैसा नही है कि वह रोजगार कर सके, अपने बच्चो को पढा सके, नौकरी दिलवा सके तो उनके सामने समस्या पैदा हो रही है कि अगर वह जमीन की मजदूरी नही पायेगा तो कहां जायेगा। ऐसे आदमी को अगर जमीन दे दी जाती है तो कम-से-कम उसकी आजीविका का साधन हो जाता है। सरकार ने इस दिशा मे जो कदम उठाये हैं, उससे बडी तेजी से काम हुआ है, जमीन का बटवारा तेजी से हुआ है। कुछ लोगो को कब्जा नही मिल पा रहा है लेकिन जो सावधानी बरती जा रही है, उससे उनको जरूर जमीन मिल जायेगी और वह कब्जा पा लेगे। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र मे ऐसे बहुत से लोग थे, जो अपनी जमीन पर नही, बल्कि दूसरे की जमीन पर बसे हुए थे। जमीन के मालिक उन को आये-दिन धमकिया दिया करते थे। 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम मे उन लागो के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था करने की बात कही गई है। उन मे से बहुत से लोगो को आवास मिल रहा है। लेकिन इस मे एक परेशानी यह हो रही है कि जमीन कम होने के कारण कही कही आबादी से दूर जमीन दी जा रही है। अकेला आदमी वहा जाना पसद नही करेगा। यदि आबादी से दूर जगह उपलब्ध है, तो उन लोगो को सामूहिक रूप से वहा बसाना चाहिए। अगर एक दो आदमियो को जमीन देनी है, तो उन्हे आबादी के नजदीक ही दी जाये।

यह बडी खुशी की बात है कि चीजो के भाव कुछ कम हुए है। पहले दाम जिस तरह से बढते जा रहे थे, उस से लोगो मे बडी बेचैनी पैदा हो गई थी। हम देखते हैं कि किसानो के उत्पादन की चीजो की कीमत तो ज्यादा गिरी है, लेकिन कल-कारखानो मे पैदा की गई चीजों की कीमत मे ज्यादा गिरावट नही आई है। इस दिशा मे आवश्यक कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए, जिस से किसानो द्वारा पैदा की गई चीजो और कल-कारखानो मे पैदा की गई चीजो भाव सतुलित रह सकें।

किसानो की स्थिति मे सुधार के लिए सरकार ने 50 लाख हैक्टर नई जमीन की सिचाई की व्यवस्था करना तय किया है। यह सब काम प्रान्तीय स्तर पर किया जाता है। पता नही, अभी तक नलकूप और नहरे आदि बनाने की दिशा मे क्या प्रयास किया गया है। हमे उत्तर प्रदेश का अनुभव है कि जो पुराने नलकूप बने हुए थे वे ज्यादातर खराब हालत मे पडे हुए है, उन मे सुधार नही हो पा रहा है, सिचाई की सुविधा प्राप्त नही हो रही है और नई भूमि की सिचाई की व्यवस्था करने मे दिक्कत आ रही है। मै चाहूगा कि सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ जाये। उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि के क्षेत्र मे काफी आगे बढा हुआ था। वहा खेती पर ही अधिक लोग बसे हुए हैं और खेती का क्षेत्र बहुत बडा है। इसलिए वहा की सिचाई की सुविधा के लिए विशेष प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक बधक प्रथा का प्रश्न है, उत्तर प्रदेश मे भी गाव-गाव मे बहुत से लोगो ने थोडे पैसे दे कर मजदूरो को फसा रखा था और वे उन से पुश्त-दर-पुश्त काम लेते थे। सरकार ने इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए जो कदम उठाया है, उस से उन लोगो का उद्धार हुआ है।

सरकार का यह कदम भी बहुत सराहनीय है।

मैं एप्रेन्टिस योजना के लिए भी सरकार की प्रशंसा करना चाहता हू। आज पढ़े-लिखे लोगो को बेकारी का सामना करना पड रहा है। उन्हे नौकरी के लिए जगह जगह ठोकर खानी पडती है। सरकार ने इस योजना को प्रारम्भ कर के अच्छा किया है। सरकार को इस दिशा मे ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए, ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोगो को काम मिल जाये। अगर इस समस्या का समाधान हो जाये, तो एक बडी भारी परेशानी दूर होगी। और बहुत से लोगो को जीविका का साधन मिल जायेगा।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै श्री मिश्र के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हू।

श्री कमला मिश्र "मधुकर" (केसरिया) सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री विभूति मिश्र को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हू कि उन्होने अपने प्रस्ताव के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर खीचा है कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लागू करने मे बहुत सी कठिनाइया हो रही है। 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के बारे मे मेरी पार्टी के विचार बहुत बार व्यक्त किये गये है। मैं समझता हू कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की घोषणा से देश मे एक नई आशा जगी, उत्साह का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ, नई चेतना जगी और हम लोगो ने समझा कि देश को एक कदम आगे ले जाने मे यह कार्यक्रम कारगर होगा। इसलिए हमारी पार्टी और हम उस का तहे-दिल से समर्थन करते है। लेकिन हम चाहते है कि इस को समुचित रूप से कार्यान्वित किया जाये, जो इस समय नही हो रहा है। मैं बिहार और अपने जिले के उदाहरण से दो तीन मुख्य बातो की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। पहले मैं एक पत्र उद्धृत करूंगा जो हमारी पार्टी के बिहार राज्य शाखा के मंत्री श्री जगन्नाथ सरकार ने बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री के नाम भेजा है। उसमें उन्होंने कहा है:

> "Reports submitted by the Government to the State-level Implementation Committee have admitted that the pace of implementation, particularly items concerning land reforms, has been tardy. It is incumbent upon all those who stand for the well-being of the people to do everything possible to expedite the pace of implementation."

यह हमारी पार्टी के मंत्री ने बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री के नाम लिखा है और यह सुन कर आप को आश्चर्य होगा क्योंकि केरल का अनुभव नही है आपको, बिहार में यह हो रहा है कि अंचल लेवल पर और पंचायत लेवल पर जिन लोगो को कार्यान्वियन समितियो मे लेना चाहिए इस प्रोग्राम को लागू करने के लिए उन की अवहेलना की जा रही है और यह प्रोग्राम जो राष्ट्रीय प्रोग्राम है इस मे पार्टीबाजी की जा रही है। यानी अंचल लेवल पर और ग्राम पंचायत लेवल पर कार्यान्वियन समितियो मे जो कायम की जा रही है मुख्य मंत्री का एलान है कि सी० पी० आई० के लोगो को नहो लेने चाहिए। मैं समझता हू कि जिन पार्टियो ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का समर्थन किया है उन को न लेने से यह कार्यक्रम कैसे लागू हो सकेगा? यह प्रोग्राम यद्यपि अच्छा प्रोग्राम है लेकिन नौकरशाही पर अपने इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए निर्भर करता है और आप इस चीज को देखिए, बिहार मे लैण्ड के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के सवाल को ही लीजिए, बिहार में जमीन का कोई रेकार्ड नही है। सरकार ने एलान किया है कि उस के पास कोई रेकार्ड ही नहा है। इस के अलावा इस एलान के बाद जो नये नये लोग कांग्रेस में

[श्री कमला मिश्र "मधुकर"]

आ रहे हैं और कुछ पहले के कांग्रेसी भी इसमें बाधा डाल रहे हैं। वस्टड इन्टरेस्ट के लोग हैं जो नहीं चाहते कि प्रोग्राम लागू हो। वह चाहते हैं कि यह प्रोग्राम फेल हो जिस से जो असंतोष पहले चल रहा था वह असंतोष फिर से फैले। वे लोग भीतर-घात कर रहे हैं। आप को मालूम होना चाहिए कि बिहार में कांग्रेस के ही टिकट पर जीते हुए श्री दिनेशसिंह हैं, जिन की चार हजार एकड़ जमीन नामी वहां है। यह चीज सरकार की नोटिस में भी आ चुकी है लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि बिहार में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम ठीक तरह से लागू नहीं हो रहा है और उस के लिए बिहार सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। वह लोग इस कार्यक्रम को लागू करने में फेल हो रहे हैं और इस के लागू नहीं होने का मतलब क्या होगा? बिहार में ही जय प्रकाश नारायण का आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ था यह आप जानते हैं।

बंधुवा मजदूरों का जहां तक सवाल है बिहार के मुख्य मंत्रीने एलान कर दिया कि बिहार में यह व्यवस्था ही नहीं रही है। आश्चर्य होता है इस बात पर। इस बात को हमारे नेताओं ने रेफ्यूट किया है। श्री भोगेन्द्र झा ने खुद लिखा है कि यह बातें बिल्कुल झूठी हैं। उन्होंने चैलेंज किया है कि अपने गांव में और हमारे गांव में चल कर जांच कीजिए कि यह बंधुवा मजदूरों की प्रथा है या नहीं। मैं अपने जिले चम्पारन की बात जानता हू कि हमारे जिले में यह प्रथा चल रही है या नहीं। बिहार के मधुबनी जिले का एक गांव है कोइलख, राजनगर ब्लाक में जहां के एक भूमिहीन मजदूर ने जब प्रधान मंत्री के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का एलान सुना तो वह खुशी के मारे नाच उठा और उसने अपने अधिकार के बारे में कहा कि हम को पूरा अधिकार मिलना चाहिए और पूरी मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए। उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसकी वहां पिटाई हुई और उसका घर उजाड़ दिया गया। फिर पंचायत हुई, उन में भी कोई निपटारा नहीं हुआ। थाने वालों ने केस दर्ज नहीं किया क्योंकि बिहार सरकार का एलान है कि बिहार में बंधुवा मजदूर नहीं हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि ऐसी स्थिति बनी रहेगी तो वहां भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। प्रधान मंत्री के ऐलान के बाद भी अगर यह कार्यक्रम फेल होने जा रहा है तो स्थिति भयंकर होगी।

एक निवेदन मेरा यह है कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में खेतिहर मजदूरों के रहने की व्यवस्था की जाय। मैं दो तीन प्वाइंटस उठा रहा हूं। क्या जमीनों के कुछ टुकड़े देने से उन भूमिहीनों की समस्यायें हल हो जायेंगी। मैं जानता हूं आपने यह प्रशंसनीय काम किया है लेकिन क्या यह काम बिहार और दूसरे राज्यों में हो सकता है? यदि हो सकता है तो फिर वहां पर वह क्यों नहीं हो रहा है—इस बात पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी का यह ऐलान है कि बीस लाख हेक्टर में सिंचाई की नई सुविधायें बढ़ाई जायेंगी लेकिन बिहार में क्या हो रहा है? वहां पर गण्डक प्रोजेक्ट और कोसी प्रोजेक्ट की योजनायें है लेकिन उनका कार्यान्वयन बहुत धीमी गति से हो रहा है। वहां पर इतना करप्शन है जिसके चलते गण्डक प्रोजेक्ट जो 56 करोड़ का था उस पर 120 करोड़ खर्चा होने के बाद भी यह मालूम नहीं कि वह कब तक पूरा होगा। वहां पर जो पानी का जमाव होता है उसकी निकासी की योजना को भी लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है। जिन इलाकों में गण्डक का पानी नहीं जायेगा वहां पर

छोटे छोटे ट्यूबवैल लगा कर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए लेकिन इस काम में कोई तेजी नहीं लायी जा रही है। बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में 'बिजली का विकास भी शामिल है। सौभाग्य से बिजली मंत्री यहां पर बैठे हैं उनको मालूम है बिहार में, खासकर उत्तर बिहार मे बिजली के विकास के सम्बन्ध मे क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने बिहार बिजली बोर्ड को सुझाव दिए हैं, मुझे पता नही बिहार सरकार ने उस पर क्या रेस्पांस दिया है और कौन से सुधार किए गए हैं। जिस प्रकार से यहां केन्द्र मे रेलवे बोर्ड की शिकायत होती है उससे गई गुजरी स्थिति बिहार बिजली बोर्ड की है लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नही हो रही है हालांकि बिजली विभाग भी मुख्य मंत्री के हाथ में ही है। तो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम ने जो आशाये जगाई है उसकी हम तारीफ कर सकते है लेकिन इसमें सबसे बडी बात यह है कि इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कैसे होगा। आज नौकरशाही का जो बोल बाला है उसको समाप्त होना चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि पचायत लेबिल से लेकर ऊंची सतह तक हर लेबिल पर कमेटीज बनाई जाये और उसमें उन लोगो को सम्मिलित किया जाये जिनको कि इस पर दिल से विश्वास है। इस प्रकार जो कमेटिया बनाई जाये उनके जरिए से समय समय पर इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन को रेव्यू किया जाये, मूल्यांकन किया जाये कि कार्यक्रम पूरे हुए या नही।

आज अफसरशाही की जो हालत है, मेरे जिले मे ही एक शिक्षक महोदय, जो कि हेडमास्टर हैं उनकी घटना मैंने आपको सुनाई थी कि उन्होंने बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का प्रचार किया तो उनको डी आई आर मे बन्द करने की योजना बना दी गई क्योंकि कलक्टर साहब उनसे नाराज थे। मैं खुले आम कहना चाहता हूं कि नौकरशाही के बल पर यह कार्यक्रम पूरा होने वाला नहीं है, इसमें जनता का सहयोग बहुत जरूरी है।

इसके साथ ही मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि जो अधिकारीगण इस कार्यक्रम के प्रति विश्वासघात करना चाहते हैं उन पर कडी से कडी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। मैं जानता हू आंचलिक अधिकारी जमींदारो से घूस लेते हैं जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उनकी जमीनें नही निकलती हैं। मैं तो यहा तक कहता हू कि किसी भी पार्टी के आदमी हों, वह पहले अपनी जमीनें निकालने के लिए आगे आयें। यदि मंत्री लोगो से इसकी शुरूआत हो तो अच्छा रहेगा। इसके साथ साथ इसके लिए एक पावरफुल मास मूवमेन्ट, विशाल जनता का आन्दोलन शुरू होना चाहिए जिससे जनता यह समझे कि एक अभियान शुरू हुआ है। इस तरह से इसको लागू करने के लिए जनता मे एक चेतना जगानी होगी।

जैसा कि श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे जी ने अभी यहा पर कहा था कि किसानो के उत्पादन की कीमते गिर रही हैं लेकिन जो किसानो के इनपुट्स हैं उनकी कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं जिससे किसानो मे असंतोष की भावना पैदा हो रही है। इसके लिए सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि जो किसानो की जरूरत की चीजे है जैसे खाद, बीज, बिजली, पानी, कर्ज और दूसरे इनपुट्स ट्रैक्टर, दवाये वगैरह उनके भाव भी घटने चाहिए ताकि किसान की पैदावार और इन चीजो के भावो मे बेलेंस रहे। ताकि किसानो को जो चीज वे पैदा करें उस का उचित मूल्य मिले और उपभोक्ताओ को भी यह विश्वास हो कि उन को भी चीजें ठीक दामो पर मिलेगी। यदि इन बातों का ध्यान रखा जायगा तो यह बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम सफल होगा, इस के प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार

[श्री कमला मिश्र "मधुकर"]

की जिम्मेवारी है, क्योंकि यह प्रधान मंत्री जी का ऐलान है। केन्द्र यदि यह समझे कि राज्य सरकारें करेंगी तो काम नही होगा। मेरी आप से अपील है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात की जांच करे कि किस राज्य मे इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन नही हो रहा है। जहा इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन नहीं हो रहा है, वहां देखा जाय कि किन कारणो से नही हो रहा है तथा उन कारणों को दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाय।

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच) सभापति जी, बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के ऐलान से देश मे एक नई जाग्रति, नई उमग और नई आशाये जन-जीवन मे पैदा हुई है। हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य श्री मिश्र जी ने, जो कि एक असलियतपसन्द गाधीवादी हैं, ग्रामीण जनता की समस्यायो से भलीभाति परिचित है, उन्होने इस प्रस्ताव को रख कर इस सदन को जो चर्चा का अवसर दिया, उस के लिए हम सब लोग उन के बहुत आभारी है। इस समय तो वातावरण ऐसा हो गया है—जैसे हमारे हिन्दू समाज मे किसी पूजा का शुभारम्भ तब तक नही होता है, जब तक श्रीगणेशाय नमः न किया जाय। इस लिए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है चाहे व्यापारी वर्ग हो, चाहे जमाखोर हो, चाहे तस्कर समाज हो, सब इस का स्वागत करते है। अब देखना यह है कि इस को किस तरह से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। मैं निराशावादियो मे से नही हू, लेकिन साथ ही साथ उन आशावादियो मे भी नही हू जो यह समझे कि सब कुछ इस प्रोग्राम के ऐलान से ही हो जायगा। सब से बडी देश की समस्या जो देहातो से सम्बन्धित है, वह यह है कि खेतों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी मिलने की सुविधा हो। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पडता है कि पिछडे क्षेत्रो मे सिंचाई की व्यवस्था बिलकुल असन्तोषजनक है, इस दिशा में बहुत कम काम हुआ है। अब भी यहां पर इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है तो केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ देती है। राज्य सरकारें कहती है कि केन्द्र सरकार हम को रुपया नहीं देती है—इस दोअमली हुकूमत की वजह से काम नही हो पा रहा है। जो पिछडे क्षेत्र हैं, खास तौर से वह जिला जिस का मैं प्रतिनिधित्व करता हू—बहराइच जिला—जो नेपाल की सीमा पर है, वहा सिंचाई का कोई साधन नही है। इस देश मे इस बात का लक्ष्य होना चाहिए कि अन्न केवल पेट पालने के लिए ही पैदा नही करना है, बल्कि इस धरती से अन्न पैदा कर के हम बाहर भी भेज सके, हमारे अन्य देश है, जहा अन्न नही होता है, अन्य देश है जहा हम इस को भेज सकते हैं। हमारे यहा खेती का धन्धा इस प्रकार से किया जाना चाहिए जिस से उत्पादन का निर्यात हो सके।

दूसरी बात—हमारे यहा जगलो मे जो भूमि होती है जिस को टागिया फारेस्ट कहते है वहा लोगो को पौदे लगाने के लिए और खेती के लिए जमीन दी जाती है। लेकिन वहा के अधिकारी रिश्वत लेकर उस जमीन को धनी मानी लोगो को दे देते है और भूमिहीनो का वह जमीन नही दी जाती है। इस तरफ आप को शीघ्र ध्यान देना चाहिए।

तीसरी चीज—यह कहा गया है कि ग्रामीण बैंक काफी काम कर रहे है उन को और ज्यादा खोलने की व्यवस्था हो रही है। मैं अभी हाल मे चण्डीगढ सेशन में गया था वहा एक स्कूटरवाले से मैंने पूछा कि क्या तुम स्कूटर के मालिक हो या किराये पर चलाते हो। उस ने कहा किराये पर चलाता हू आधे से ज्यादा मजदूरी मालिक ले लेता है। मैंने कहा तुम बैंक से कर्जा

क्यों नही लेते हो ! उस ने कहा वहां जाते हु तो कर्जा नहीं मिलता । आप चाहे जितना प्रचार करे. उस से काम नहीं चलेगा आज ऐसे बहुत से रिक्शेवाले और स्कूटर वाले है जिन के पास अपने स्वय के रिक्शा या स्कूटर नही है आप उन को लोन देकर उन को स्कूटर या रिक्शा उपलब्ध कराये ।]

चौथी चीज यह है कि बधुआ मजदूरो को आप ने लिबरेट किया छोटे तबके लोगों के कर्ज को माफ किया लेकिन आप ने उन के कर्ज की क्या व्यवस्था की ? अगर एक आदमी मर जाता है और पैसे की जरूरत होती है तो उस को पैसा नही मिलेगा। आप के बैक तो खेती के लिये कर्जा देते हैं लेकिन किसान की और भी तो जरुरते है जैसे लडको को पढाना, लडकी की शादी करना आदि । इन सब बातो के लिये व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और अगर यह नही है तो यह आप के बैंक उनकी जरूरतो को पूरा नही कर पायेगें, और फिर इन लोगो को झक मार कर कर्जा उन्ही लोगो से लेना होगा जो पहले भी देहात मे इन का खून चूसते रहे हैं। जिस को पैसे की आवश्यकता पडेगी वह फिर गाव के साहूकार के पास जायेगा। तो इन सब बातो पर व्यापक रूप से चर्चा होनी चाहिये। इतने थोडे समय मे और क्या कहू–मै तो यही चाहता हू कि एक वातावरण इस प्रकार का जन-जागरण देश मे पैदा हो और कार्यान्वयन समितिया हर जिले मे बननी चाहियें जो इस प्रोग्राम के इमप्लीमेटेशन को देखे। अधिकाश भागो मे इमप्लीमेटेशन कमेटिया नही बन पायी है और जहा बनी भी है उन मे जो लोग रखे जा रहे है चाहे हमारी पार्टी के हो या दूसरी पार्टियो के वही प्रतिक्रियावादी है फासिस्ट मनोवृत्ति वाले हैं जिन को इस मे विश्वास नही है। इसलिये इस मे बहुत छानबीन कर के कार्यान्वयन समितिया बनायी जानी चाहियें। वर्ना और जैसे नारे लगाये गये और उस का कार्यान्वयन नही हुआ वही दशा इस की हो जायगी।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Sir, while supporting the resolution moved by Shri Bibhuti Mishra, I want to make a few suggestions. I generally agree with what he has said. We have to appreciate the achievements of the country, particularly in the field of agriculture. In spite of administrative hurdles and other setbacks, our agriculturists have sacrificed a lot for our country Even before independence, they were exploited. Even after independence, unfortunately, this Government has not given proper assistance to the agriculturists for development of agriculture, which is the basic industry of the country. There is no use lecturing here about 20 point programme and other programmes. The question is, how far have we implemented them? You should remove the administrative hurdles and create confidence among the agriculturists With all good intention and sincerity, our Prime Minister has come forward with this programme This should be properly implemented by removing the administrative and other hurdles. It is no use passing resolutions here as the zila parishads or panchayats do. The object of the mover of this resolution is that the 20-Point Programme should be implemented speedily. People only want that and they are waiting for the implementation. The prices of all the inputs that the agriculturist requires have gone up, but there is no guarantee about the price of what he produces. Even Mahatma Gandhi said, farmers are producing and the bureaucratic and other people in the cities are eating. These Super Bazars are meant only for city fellows. If you simply go in a car, how do you know as to what are the prices prevailing in the market. Why don't you ask the producers to open their shops? In Madras, when Shri Prakasam was the Chief Minister, he had

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

forced the producers and manufacturers to open their own shops—producers cum consumers cooperative societies Mr. Gujral, I want that all the producers and manufacturers should open their fair price shops.

In my area, the rice prices are less than the Food Corporation prices by Rs 30|- per bag. They wanted to create price equalisation in regard to sugar. We are not dying without sugar. Let there be equalisation for all foodgrain prices throughout the country In Andhra Pradesh, rice is being sold at much below the price prevailing in other States. Kerala wanted to purchase rice from us but you are not allowing.

I would appeal to the Prime Minister through Shri Gujral to open more producers cum consumer societies

I want to suggest to the Members that they should not only make suggestions but they should search their own hearts to see for themselves as to how much they have served the people What is the use of giving lectures here and taking Rs. 51|-. Our leaders should also see how many projects they have created, how many they have implemented If we all see these things and put our heart and soul in the programme, only then the real success will emerge

One more thing I want to suggest. Whatever we spoke should be published, because our constituents are not sitting here and they are not listening to us. Therefore, I want to appeal to the Chair and the Speaker that whatever is spoken here, should be published if it is not objectionable. Please include this point also in the 20-Point Programme.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Baramula): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this 20-Point Programme is not something that has come suddenly. It is the continuation of the projection of the same policies which our Prime Minister initiated a decade ago. Our object is to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor. We abolished the privy purses because we wanted the Maharajahs to become commoners. All that has come about. Of course, we had difficulties. We now have the 20-Point Programme. Hurdles should not be brought in, in the way of implementation of this programme which has raised hopes in the minds of the entire population. Our population is 60 crores. The hopes of our population should be allowed to be achieved. In regard to land reforms, the court should not come in the way of their implementation In this country where 47 per cent of the population lives below the subsistence level, we have also to look to 2 or 3 things For example in regard to essential articles, people must have the purchasing power to purchase these. Those essentials must be made available to them by a little reduction in prices here and there It is not enough if this is done in the case of items used by the middle class people We have to see that the prices of the essential required by the common man are reasonable enough, so that he can buy them. The distribution of commodities which are essential for living should be under the control of the Government and not left to the private sector which would be interested only in making profits It must be controlled. If Government cannot attend to distribution and take it over themselves, they should allow and develop consumer cooperatives who can do this work But distribution should also be very effective, so that the common man gets the essential commodities. Hoarding and black-marketing should not be tolerated as far as essential are concerned. Let us now take food. In regard to food, we took over the wholesale trade, but later we said we will take

over the marketed surplus only. We then said that we would not be able to do it. Even in a year when we have a bumper crop, we must take over the entire marketable surplus; it should be with the Government, so that it is not available to the hoarder and the black-marketeer to speculate upon and the producer also is able to get a proper price. Because of bumper crop, imports etc., prices should not fall below a certain level. It is not very difficult to do this. It can be done by giving the producer credit throughout the year and then taking the marketable surplus from the standing crop. There should not be any difficulty. This has worked very well in many places. I do not accept that it is difficult, because I have done it myself.

Now about Kashmir, because I belong to that State. In Kashmir, we have an abundance of fruits; but small producers own 1, 2 or 3 trees. You cannot leave it to the poor producer to sell it. He cannot do any marketing there. Government must also take up the processing of the fruits in my State, because it is not possible for the private sector to do it The private sector is interested only in doing its own business. But what the Government is expected to do is to deal with those who own only one, two or three tree and who cannot sell their produce. They have to take his produce, process it and sell it.

Another aspect is craftsmanship, which is also included in the 20-Point Programme. There are two aspects. One is the economically pitiable condition of the craftsmen, and the other is the employment aspect. Taking the example of Kashmir again take carpet-weaving. It is true that Iran is well-known for carpet-weaving. But we have beaten Iran in carpet-weaving. So, our country should be proud that Kashmir has acquired that much of proficiency. We can sell carpets in the world market, and it is very important and necessary. But that we will be able to do only if we strengthen the industry and have looms for making more carpets. It will help us not only to earn foreign exchange but also to provide employment. While talking of employment, it is not enough to provide employment to a few young graduates and then say that we have done a lot. In Kashmir the position is that most of the workers do work only for three or four months. The rest of the period they just sit down and do nothing because they cannot do anything outside on account of the weather. But they can certainly do carpet-weaving, which is inside the house, which is not affected by the weather. In that way, they can earn their livelihood and also help the country to earn foreign exchange I cannot appreciate any excuse for not doing this But this can be done only by the Central Government. They have to provide the necessary funds and, if necessary, even compel the State Government to encourage this cottage industry.

Then I come to hondlooms. While handlooms are there all over the country, pashmina handloom is available only in Kashmir. If we give encouragement to that, we can export it and earn a lot of foreign exchange.

Finally, I welcome and support the resolution on the 20-Point Programme and thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : चेयरमैन साहब मैं बहुत मुख्तसर-सी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो 20 प्वाइन्ट इकनामिक प्रोग्राम दिया है वह एक नई रोशनी है और एक रिवोल्यूशनरी स्टैप है। हमने देखा है कि इसमें काम हुआ है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जो रेज्योलूशन लाये हैं मैं उसके आपरेटिव पार्ट के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि अब प्लानिंग में जो भी रुपया दिया जाये वह एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन इंडस्ट्री फ्यूल और पावर पर खर्च किया जाये ताकि हमारी इकानामी ज्यादा जैनरेट करे। नानएसैंशियल प्रायर्टीज पर ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

बाडेड लेबर खत्म हो गया है रुरल इनडैटेडनैस को भी खत्म कर दिया गया है लेकिन सरकार जितना ज्यादा रुरल बैंक्स को चालू करेगी उतना ही प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा बढ़ेगी। स्माल फार्मर्स मार्जिनल फार्मर्स और लैंडलैस कल्टीवेटर अपनी तमाम पैदावार को मार्केट मे उस आदमी की निस्बत जल्दी लाता है जिसमे होड़ करने की कैपेसिटी होती है। सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान रखना होगा कि जो आदमी इनडैटेडनैस से निकल रहा है कही वह फिर न फस जाये।

अरबन प्रापर्टी की सीलिंग के बारे मे इस वक्त सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हू कि इस कानून से बच निकलने के और भी रास्ते बना दिये गये हैं, जैसे कि लैंड सीलिंग के बारे में बनाये गये थे। लैंड सीलिंग के बारे में बड़ा डिसक्रिमिनेशन हो रहा है। एक के लिए 18 एकड रखा गया है और दूसरे के लिए 2,000 एकड रखा गया है। 20 एकड वाले के दो एकड काटे जा रहे हैं।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि नीचे के लेवल पर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का इन्तजाम किया जाये। जब तक नीचे की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के, जो प्रो-लैंडलार्ड और प्रो-इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हैं पर नही काटे जायेंगे, तब तक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कैसे हो सकता है? जो लोग इस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करना चाहते है, जिन का इस मे इनवाल्वमेंट है, चाहे वे सी०पी०आई० के हो, या किसी और पार्टी के, जो यह चाहते हैं कि क्विक्कल वैरिफिकेशन कर के फालतू जमीन को लिया जाये और उस को तकसीम किया जाये, जब तक यह काम उन को नहीं सौंपा जायेगा, तब तक यह काम नहीं हो सकेगा।

सरकार ने होर्डर्ज से 1600 करोड रुपया निकाला है, इस की जितनी तारीफ की जाये, वह कम है। लेकिन जो अरबो खरबो रुपये का गोल्ड पडा है, उस को निकालने का इन्तजाम भी करना चाहिए। शादी वगैरह के लिए एक दो तोले सोना दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन बाकी का सोना निकालना चाहिए। क्या यह गोल्ड आस्टेन्टेशन, नुमायश, के लिए रखा हुआ है इस नुमायश को बन्द करना चाहिए और इस गोल्ड मे इकानोमी को आगे बढाना चाहिए।

स्विटजरलैंड और दूसरे मुल्को मे लोगो का जो लाखो करोड रुपया पडा हुआ है, सरकार को उस के बारे मे कुछ इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। सरकार को इस बात का इल्म है। जितना रुपया वहा पडा है और जितना वहा भेजा जा रहा है उस को निकालना चाहिए। दूसरे मुल्को मे रहने वाले हिन्दुस्तानियो को करोडो रुपये के डालर और पाउड यहा आ सकते है और हमारी फोरन एक्सचेंज की पोजीशन स्ट्रेंथन हो सकती है। क्यो नही नान-रेजिडेंट्स को फोरेन एक्सचेंज के अपने एकाउंट्स यहा खोलने की इजाजत दी जाती है? कोई ऐसा बैंक नही है, जो उन का एकाउंट खोलने के लिए तैयार हो। इस बारे मे आर्डर्ज हैं, लेकिन सब एक दूसरे पर टालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे यह नही चाहते कि यह काम आगे बढे, शायद इस से उन का जाती नुक्सान होता हो।

हम ने प्राईवेट सक्टर को पब्लिक सैक्टर के मुकाबले मे दस बारह गुना ज्यादा रुपया

दिया है। कहा जाता है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर नुक्सान में है। अगर पब्लिक सैकटर मजबूत होगा, तो लोगो को ज्यादा वेतन मिलेगा और मुल्क को हर लिहाज से फायदा होगा। इस लिए उस को मजबूत करना चाहिए।

इस रेजोल्यूशन का आपरेटिव पार्ट यह है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव और लीगल कामो को पूरा करने की जरूरत है। मैं खुले तौर पर कहता हू कि जब तक सरकार कांस्टीट्यूशन मे तब्दीलिया नही लाती है, तब तक कुछ नही होने वाला है। सवाल यह है कि जो मजदूर और दूसरे गरीब लोग आज देहात और कस्बात मे बेचारगी की हालत मे पड़े हुए हैं, क्या उन की हालत को सुधारने के लिए सरकार लेजिस्लेशन लाना चाहती है या नही। हमारे ऊपर की सतह के लोग, जो इन्साफ देने वाले है, उस लोगो के बारे मे नही सोचते हैं, वे बड़े लोगो के बारे मे सोचते है। इसलिए नीचे की सतह पर सोचना होगा। उस के लिए ऐसी लेजिस्लेशन तब लायी जा सकती है जब पहले कास्टीट्यूशन मे कुछ हद तक तब्दीली लायी जाय और यह उन के लिए लायी जाय जो हैव-नाट्स हैं। हैव्ज के लिए बहुत हो चुका है, अब हैव-नाट्स के लिए भी कुछ आना चाहिए। और यह कास्टीट्यूशन कोई ऐसी रिजिड चीज नही है। जो हमारे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सब से बड़े जस्टिस थे गजेन्द्र गडकर उन्होने कहा है कि टाइम के साथ साथ हमारे कास्टीट्यूशन को पढ़ने वाले और उस को शेप देने वाले जो लोग है उन को भी दिमागी तौर पर अपने अंदर तब्दीली लानी चाहिए। क्योंकि हम फ्यूडिलिज्म से निकल कर आजादी मे आए हैं, इसलिए आजादी के साथ साथ जो डेवलपमेंट्स हुए हैं उन के मुताबिक हम को अपने सोचने समझने के तरीके मे तब्दीली लानी चाहिए।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आप ने थोड़ा समय मुझे भी दिया। मैं श्री विभूति मिश्र जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हू। इस से पहले कि मैं बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम पर कुछ बातें करू, मैं कहना चाहूगा कि 25 जून से पहले जो देश की हालत थी और 25 जून को जब एमर्जेंसी का एलान हुआ, उस के बाद देश की जो हालत है इस को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए यह जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम है जो प्रधान मंत्री का क्रान्तिकारी कार्यक्रम है उस को स्वच्छ देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि इस की क्या अहमियत है। मैं देश के उस भाग से आता हू जहा 25 जून से पहले अस्तव्यस्तता की हालत थी, हर जगह अराजकता फैली हुई थी, लोग एक जगह से दूसरी जगह मूव नही कर सकते थे, कही कुछ प्रोडक्शन नही हो रहा था, इंडिसिप्लिन का आलम था। 25 जून को एमर्जेंसी आने के बाद देश का आलम कुछ बदला, सारे लोगो मे एक डिसिप्लिन आई, सेंस आफ रेस्पांसिबिलिटी आई, लोगो ने समझा कि देश के लिए हमे कुछ करना चाहिए। उस के इम्मीडिएटली बाद आप ने देखा 1 जुलाई को प्रधान मंत्री ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का एलान किया। उस के बारे मे मैं ज्यादा कुछ कहना नही चाहता हू।

मैं केवल एक आस्पेक्ट के बारे मे कहना चाहता हू। आप जानते हैं कि यह देश गरीबो का देश है। 80 प्रतिशत लोग देहातो मे रहते हैं और जमीन पर या जमीन के आसरे जीते है। उसी के माध्यम से उन की रोजी रोटी चलती है। तो अमल बात यह थी कि किस तरह से यह जमीन जो चन्द लोगो के हाथ मे आई थी, वह आम लोगो के हाथो मे पहुचे। उस के लिए लैंड सीलिंग हर जगह हुई और जहा जहा जिस तरह की हालत थी उस के मुताबिक वहा वह लागू हुई। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू जैसा कि मिश्रा जी के रेजोल्यूशन मे भी है कि वास्तव मे कहा उस पर अमल

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

नहीं हो रहा है, यह देखा जाय। लैंड सीलिंग मे आप को जानकारी होगी कि बहुत से लोग तो अपने नाम से नही बल्कि कुत्ते बिल्लियों के नाम से जमीन का ट्रांजेक्शन किए हुए है। बहुत बडा लीगल फ्राड है, आप पता नही लगा सकते कि जमीन उन के नाम है या क्या स्थिति है। किस के नाम वह जमीन वास्तव मे है यह मालूम करना कठिन है। लेकिन मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हू कि हमारी जो मौजूदा बिहार सरकार है वह काफी अच्छा काम इस दिशा मे कर रही है। जैसा मधुकर जी ने बताया कांग्रेस के ही लोग ऐसे है जिन मे एक के पास 4 हजार बीघे जमीन थी और अभी आप ने देखा कि उन को निकाला गया है, दिनेश सिह जो एक्स मिनिस्टर भी हमारे यहा रह हैं। तो यह नही कहा जा सकता कि उस दिशा मे कुछ नही हो रहा है।

जब से हमारे नौजवान मुख्य मंत्री जगन्नाथ मिश्रा जी आए है उसके बाद मे इस 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत उन के मुख्य मन्त्रित्व काल मे बहुत सारे काम हुए। हरिजनो, शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए जितनी बडी बडी पोस्ट्स हैं चाहे वह नामिनेशन की पोस्ट्स हो या और तरह की, चाहे वह यूनिवर्सिटीज के वाइस चान्सलर की पोस्ट हो या सर्विस कमिशन के मेम्बर की पोस्ट हो, या यूनिवर्सिटी सर्विस कमीशन के मेम्बर की पोस्ट हो, ऐसी जितनी बडी बडी पोस्ट्स है जिन पर सरकार के नुमाइन्दे जा सकते है उन पर उन को तरहीज दी गई है।

16.59 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हू कि मार्गेज की हुई जो भूमि थी (व्यवधान) उसके बारे मे

हमारे विहार मे एक लेजिस्लेशन हुआ है कि यदि सात वर्ष तक किसी की जमीन किसी के पास मार्गेज रही हो, इन्फ्रूक्ट के रूप में वह उस जमीन से फसल उपजाकर खाता रहा है तो उसके बाद वह कर्जा माफ माना जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूं इस तरह का लेजिस्लेशन देश के अन्य भागों में भी आना चाहिये।

हमारे बिहार के स्कूल, कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटियों मे खानेपीने और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं का कोटा दिया गया है और वहा पर बुक बैंक्स की व्यवस्था भी की गई है।

अन्त मे मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हु कि हमारा जो प्रोग्राम है उसका इम्पलीमैन्टेशन करने वाले वही अफसर लोग है जिनका दिल दिमाग बदला नही है और न ही वह बदलना चाहते है। इसलिये मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हू इन अफसरो के लिए भी कोई ओरिएन्टेशन कोर्स और ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था की जाये ताकि उनका भी दिल दिमाग बदल सके और आज के इन बदले हुए समय मे वह भी समझे कि उनकी भी कुछ जवाबदेही है। यद्यपि हमने इम्प्लीमैन्टेशन कमेटीज बनाई है ब्लाक, जिला स्तरो पर लेकिन वास्तव मे काम करने वाले तो अफसर ही होगे। दूसरे लोग अपने सुझाव अवश्य देगे लेकिन सारा काम तो उन्हे ही करना है। इसलिये उनके लिए भी कोई ओरिएन्टेशन कोर्स और ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था की जाये।

न्यूनतम मजदूरी की जहा तक बात है, इसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत से कंट्राडिक्शन्स और कन्फ्यूजन हैं। बाई एंड लार्ज हमारे जिले मे तथा अन्य जिलो में यह प्रथा नही है, यदि हमारे अन्य दोस्तों को अन्य जगहो पर इसकी जानकारी है वे यदि सरकार के सामने इसको लायेगे तो उसपर अवश्य कदम उठाया जायेगा तथा उसको दूर करने का प्रयास किया जायेगा।

आपने रूरल बैंक्स की व्यवस्था

बैंक्स की व्यवस्था की है और कहा है सरल डेटस को आप समाप्त कर देंगे। आज देहात में किसानों को खेती के लिए और शादी वगैरह के लिए, हर काम के लिए कर्ज चाहिए लेकिन महाजन उनको कर्जा देना नहीं चाहते है। यदि आप उनके लिए बैंक्स की सुविधा नहीं देंगे, यदि आप उनकी सहायता के लिए नहीं पहुंचेंगे तो वह परेशानी में पड़ जायेंगे आखिर में मजबूर और लाचार होकर उनको महाजन के पास जाना पडता है और अब वह लोग पहले से प्रचंलित सूद से भी ज्यादा सूद पर कर्जा देते हैं। इसलिए देहातों में इस अवस्था को दूर करने का उपाय करना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हू।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P. M. Mehta: only 5 minutes.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I will try.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you that we have to conclude this today. The hon Minister has said that he would like to have about 40 to 45 minutes. That means, we must finish the debate by at least 5 15 P.M. There is the right of reply also. Then, there is the next Resolution in the name of Shri Unnikrishnan. That is also to be taken up. You must cooperate Otherwise, how can I do it?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I will be as brief as possible.

Mr. Chairman, Sir it would not be out of place if I mention that this 20-point economic programme was announced in the wake of Emergency. I may give a little background that before the announcement of the 20-point economic programme the economy was deteriorating and it had created a very adverse impact on the weaker sections of the society.

I must compliment the hon. Member, Shri Bibhuti Mishra. He is a seasoned politician and he has very timely brought this resolution for discussion in the House; because, you know very well that there was a time-bound programme, there was a 18 point programme and several other programmes but, as he has rightly pointed out there was either non-implementation or desultory implementation of these programmes.

Now the time has come when we should evaluate the total impact of this 20 point programme. It is not reflected in the general economy at present—as, for example, in agricultural economy. Now, what has happened is that the price of agricultural production has declined but, at the same time, the prices of inputs like improved seeds fertilizers, pesticides, crude oil and other necessary inputs have not comparatively declined but, in some cases, have even gone up. Therefore, this has resulted in non-economic agricultural operations. The tillers are losing today; they are not getting a remunerative price. By this I don't mean to say that the prices shall be raised, but the farmers should be given the facility of concessional prices so that they can have a remunerative price. So, agricultural economy has deteriorated and has not improved.

The same is the case with industrial economy. Today, as far as textile mills are concerned, day to day mills are being closed down. Jute mills are in the same condition. There is recession in automobile industry also and in rubber industry and engineering industry also. Thousands of workers have been laid off and the industrial economy today is not in good shape. So, this is my second point, that the impact of this programme today has not been reflected in the general economy either in agriculture or in industry.

Now, I would like to make one or two suggestions regarding this 20 point

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

programme. Take the example of distribution of land to the landless labourers. In Gujarat this land-reform programme was over long ago and we are distributing land and giving some other facilities also to the landless labourers. So, I want to suggest that, for this point and other points also, there must be a package deal for all the points, including distribution of land to the landless labourers. At the same time, you must plan to give them equipment and financial assistance. You must supply them with small tractors etc. on hire and give them financial assistance also so that he can till the land and it will not remain uncultivated.

So also with electricity. You must chalk out a programme. When you are developing backward areas, you must give priority to giving energy and power to these areas. Today what is happening? Even where the fields are electrified and the pumps are working, they are not getting enough power of energy for their own irrigation. Therefore, for the new programme all these details should be worked out, and the package deal for each point should be worked out and implemented, so that it can bring about some results.

Now, what is going on? Let us examine the political aspect also. With regret I say that, instead of laying emphasis on the implementation and labouring hard for that in the rural areas, what they are doing is that they are only raising a chorus praising the 20-Point Programme; sometimes, it is reduced to a flattery. If that is not stopped, I assure you this Programme is bound to fail. This Programme is not meant for flattery or praising, but for actual implementation.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): We are doing that.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Certainly not.

The Mover of the Resolution has rightly pointed out:

> "This House, while expressing its deep appreciation of the 20-point Programme initiated by Government, notes that its implementation at the State, district, block and village level has not been quite satisfactory so far and, therefore, recommends that necessary steps may be taken by Government immediatly to remove all legal and administrative hurdles in the implementation of the Programme."

What are the legal lacunae? These should also be included in the package deal.

Lastly I may say that, in the State of Gujarat we are implementing not only the 20-point Programme but more progressive programmes; the Government of Gujarat is implementing this 20-point Programme plus various other programmes; we have the 62-point Programme and we are implementing it. Therefore I can say that we are one of those who are already implementing this Programme. ramme.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी: (निज़ामाबाद) : सभापति जी, यह इमरजेंसी का ऐलान कुछ भी नही होता, उस का मतलब कुछ भी नही होता अगर यह 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम नही होता। इस से पहले किसान बैंक के पीछे फिरता था, लेकिन आज बैंक वाले किसान के साथ फिर रहे है। एक जमाना था जब किसान पानी के वास्ते नदी को जाता था, आज नदी का पानी किसानों के खेतों में पहुंच रहा है। हर आदमी मेहनत से काम कर रहा है। मेहनत करना लोगों की आदत होती जा रही है। जो हड़ताल पैदा करने वाले थे वह लोग थोड़े दिनों के लिये अपने देश मे गैरहाज़िर हैं।

अगर हर्डल्स छोड कर वह मेन स्ट्रीम मे शामिल हो जाते तो देश का कल्याण होता।

हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर, श्री वेन्गल राव ने पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बली मेम्बर्स की एक कमेटी बनायी है जो 20 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम की देखभाल करेगी। यहा आ कर यह कहना कि स्टेट मे काम नही हो रहा है तो मे उन एम० पी० महोदय से पूछता चाहता हू कि वहा के चीफ मिनिस्टर को क्या उन्होने यह बात बतायी ? अगर उन्होने कुछ ऐसा नही किया तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इन्फोर्म किया ? अब पार्लियामेंट मे कहना कि कुछ भी स्टेट मे नही हो रहा है, बिल्कुल गलत है। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर, श्री वेन्गल राव ने सरकारी जमीन का पूरा का पूरा बटवारा किया है दिसम्बर 1975 तक/ सीलिंग मे ज्यादा जो जमीन निकलने वाली है उस के बटवारे का इन्तजाम भी जून, 1976 तक खत्म हो जायेगा।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगज) : रेज्यूलूशन का जो आपरेटिव पोशन है, वह यह है

That necessary steps should be taken by the Government to remove all legal and administrative hurdles in the implementation of the programme

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि जब तक आप कान्स्टीट्यूशन को एमेंड नही करेगे उस वक्त तक इस प्रोग्राम का इम्पलीमेंटेशन होना मुश्किल होगा। लीगल और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव हर्डल्स जो कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर प्रोग्राम को इम्पलीमेंट करने मे आती है उन को दूर करने के लिए आप को कान्स्टीट्यूशन को एमेंड करना होगा वैसे हम डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर कोशिश कर रहे है कि यह काम हो।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस मे जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का लास्ट बट वन आइटम वीकर सेक्शन की मदद करने के बारे मे है, उस के बारे मे मैं यह कहूगा कि इन मे मुस्लिम माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटीज का इन्वाल्वमेंट हो, हरिजन और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का इन्वाल्वमेंट हो और आदिवासियो का इन्वाल्वमेंट हो। बिहार स्टेट मे इस छोटे से पीरियड मे काफी काम हुआ है। वहा पर गरीबो मे जमीने बाटी गई है, मकान बनाने के लिये जमीन के पट्टे दिये गये है और ला एण्ड आर्डर की सिच्युऐशन को ठीक किया गया है।

आखिर मे मैं यह गुजारिश करूगा कि सरकार को इस बात का निश्चय करना चाहिए कि इस प्रोग्राम को इम्पलीमेंट करने के लिए कान्स्टीट्यूशन को तुरन्त बदलना चाहिए जिस से कि वह अवाम का कान्स्टीट्यूशन हो सके और लोगो की सही खिदमत हो सके।

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان

(کشن گنج) : رزیولیوشن کا جو آپریٹو پورشن ہے وہ یہ ہے :—

"That necessary steps should be taken by the Government to remove all legal and administrative hurdles in the implementation of the programme

میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب تک آپ کانسٹی ٹیوشن کو امینڈ نہیں کرینگے اسوقت تک اس پروگرام کا امپلیمینٹیشن ہونا مشکل ہوگا - لیگل اور ایڈ منسٹریٹو ہرڈلز جو کہ ڈسٹرکٹ لیول پر پروگرام کو امپلیمنٹ کرنے میں آتی ہیں، ان کو دور کرنے کے لئے آپ کو کانسٹی ٹیوشن کو امینڈ کرنا ہوگا - ویسے ہم ڈسٹرکٹ لیول پر کوشش کر رہے ہیں کہ یہ کام ہو-

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ اس میں

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان]

جو ۲۰ سوتری کاریہ کرم کا لاسٹ بٹ ون آئٹم دیکر سیکشن کی مدد کرنے کے بارے میں ہے -

اس کے بارے میں میں یہ کہوں گا کہ اس میں مسلم مائینورٹی کمیونٹی کا انوالومینٹ ہو ، ہری جن اور بیکورڈ کلاسز کا انوالومینٹ ہو اور آدی باسیوں کا انوالومینٹ ہو - بہار سٹیٹ میں اس چھوٹے سے پیریڈ میں کافی کام ہوا ہے - وہاں پر غریبوں میں زمینیں بانٹی گئی ہیں - مکان بنانے کے لئے زمین کے پٹے دئے گئے ہیں اور لا اینڈ آرڈر کی سچویشن کو ٹھیک کیا گیا ہے -

آخر میں میں یہ خواہش کروں گا کہ سرکار کو اس بات کا نشچے کرنا چاہئے کہ اس پروگرام کو امپلیمینٹ کرنے کے لئے کانسٹی ٹیوشن کو ترنت بدلنا چاہئے - جس سے کہ عوام کا دستی ٹیوشن ہو سکے اور لوگوں کی صحیح خدمت ہو سکے -

श्री टी० डी० कांबले (लातूर) सभापति जी, जो प्रस्ताव मिश्र जी ने रखा है, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं और उस सम्बन्ध मे कुछ थोडे से सुझाव देना चाहता हू।

20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को अगर सही ढग से अमल मे लाया गया तो जितने वीकर सक्शन हैं उन को ही लाभ होने वाला है खास तौर से भूमिहीनो को जमीन देते वक्त इस बात का ख्याल रखा जाए कि उन को इतनी जमीन दी जाए ताकि वह अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर सकें। ढाई एकड या तीन एकड जमीन से वह कुछ नही कर सकने और इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि जो बडे जमीदार हैं वह उन के हाथ मे चली जाएगी और उन से वह उस जमीन पर काश्त करवाएगे। इसलिए इतनी जमीन उन को देनी चाहिए कि उन का गुजर-बसर हो सके।

दूसरी बात मैं घर बनाने के सम्बन्ध मे कहना चाहता हू। घर कुछ बनाए जा रहे है लेकिन कई जगह कमजोर घर बनाए जा रहे है और ऐसे घर बनाने से कोई ज्यादा फायदा उन को नही होगा। घर बनाने मे जो मटिरियल लगता है, जो सामान लगता है वह अच्छे किस्म का उन को दे दिया जाए ताकि अच्छे घर वे बना सके और कम से कम चार पाच साल तक रह सके। बाद मे बैंको से ऋण ले कर या दूसरी सहायता ले कर वे अपने घर बना सके तो अच्छा होगा।

तीसरी चीज बेरोजगारी के सम्बन्ध मे कहना चाहता हू। बेरोजगारी बढती जा रही है। इसके लिए उपाय यह है कि देहातो मे ज्यादा से ज्यादा कारखाने आप खोले ताकि देहातो से शहरो की ओर लोग रोजगार के लिए न दौडे। अक्सर कारखाने शहरो की तरफ खोले जाते है। इससे शहरो की आबादी बढती जाती है और बेरोजगारी का हल गाव मे नही निकलता है। गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा कारखाने देहातो मे खोले ताकि वहा के लोगो को रोजगार मिल सके।

चौथी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक ही घर के लोगो को एक से ज्यादा नौकरी न दी जाए और एक घर मे एक

आदमी को ही नौकरी मिले तो अच्छा होगा। इससे दूसरे लोगों को चान्स मिल सकता है। अब तो यह होता है कि एक घर में से तीन तीन और चार चार लोगों को नौकरी मिल जाती है, जिस से दूसरे लोगों को एक घर में एक को नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि किसानों को कहा जाता है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाओ। उत्पादन बढ़ना जरूरी है लेकिन उस की कीमत न घटे, यह भी देखना चाहिए। इस के अलावा यह भी देखना चाहिए कि किसानों को जो चीजें मिलती है जैसे कि कैरोसियन आयल है और खाद इत्यादि चीजें है, वे इतनी महंगी हो गई है कि किसान को खरीदना मुश्किल हो जाता है और किसान जो अपनी चीजों का उत्पादन करता है उस को कम भाव मे देना मुश्किल हो जाता है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि उस की चीजों की कीमतों का एक लेबिल कर दीजिए ताकि कीमत का सतुलन रहे। उस के साथ ही जो चीजें उस को खरीदनी पड़ती है जैसे कि तेल है, खाद है और दूसरी चीजें है, उन के दाम भी फिक्स कर दीजिए ताकि किसान को सुविधा हो सके और किसान को ज्यादा पैदावार करने मे हिचकिचाहट न हो। किसान का इस बात की गारण्टी होनी चाहिए कि जो माल वह पैदा करता है, उसका दाम उस को सही मिलेगा। जब ऐसा होगा, तभी वह उत्पादन ज्यादा बढ़ा सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time fixed for this Resolution is, in fact, over. If it is the sense of the House that the time should be extended, both the hon. Minister and the mover of the Resolution will get some time. I think, we can extend it by 40 minutes.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं:

"कि इस सकल्प के लिए निर्धारित समय को 40 मिनट और बढ़ाया जाए"।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the time allotted for this Resolution be extended by another forty minutes."

The motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to intervene in this very worthwhile debate both now and two weeks ago.

I have noticed a great deal of enthusiasm on the part of the hon. Members to participate in this debate and I think you will agree and the House will agree that in the context of this discussion, we have achieved a great deal. I particularly wish to thank my senior colleague and friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra who was responsible for giving us this opportunity for discussing this programme.

The programme announced by the Prime Minister, I feel, has given this, a new orientation and I mention it because it constitute an action programme intended not only to galvanize the causes of growth but also to effectively involve the working classes and the community as a whole in the mainstream of development.

The programme has in fact set in motion the thinking and its translation into practice needs a re-orientation in our approach to various problems.

I think in this House, particularly in the Parliament, we have reason to be very grateful to the vision of the great leader of our country, Pandit Nehru, whose vision gave us the

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

planning process of this country and thinks to the *planning* process, whatever we have achieved in this country in the last 25—30 years is primarily due to his vision. His vision gave us the approach and orientation and with the planning process, the country has improved and grown to its present stature. I will not take the time in trying to give you the figures as to how the country has developed because all the learned members here know better than I do how proud we can be of our achievements. But I will try to draw your attention to one aspect of our life and that is agriculture.

Rightly one of my very learned friends mentioned that this is a country whose population primarily depends on agriculture and our production process and our economy also basically depend on what is the shape and phase of agriculture in this country Sometimes we have been made to believe, thanks to the propaganda of those who do not have faith in this country's economy and in what it has achieved, that in agriculture we have stagnated and we have not grown. Sometimes, it is good because it reminds us of the good thing.

Let us remind ourselves of the fact that during the period itself, we have more than doubled the production of foodgrains. When the Plan started if I remember correctly, our production used to be of the order of 52 million tonnes. To-day, we are thinking in terms of 110, 112 or 114 million tonnes. It is not a mean achievement because it basically means that the country's rate of growth in agricultural production has been of the order of 2·67 per cent compound rate of growth.

This is something which has not been achieved by many countries, not only in the developing world but also in the developed world. We are hoping that at the end of the Fifth Plan—and that is our target—we should be in a position to produce 140 million tonnes of foodgrains. If we talk in terms of the rate of growth which can take us to 140 million tonnes, it obviously means that we must have a fresh look into the main inputs, inputs both in the sense of what we commonly call, agricultural inputs like fertilisers and water but also we must think in terms of human inputs. We do realise and appreciate, I hope, that unless we realise the major human productive force, till then, a major change in our agricultural scene will not come and I think that is why there is a great deal of emphasis in the Twenty Point Programme on the man—land relationship, we have got to keep in mind a fact that apart from this aspect of human injustice which is basically involved, if we are really keen that production in agriculture should grow and increase, then it is very important that for us to realise and appreciate that, ultimately it is the man who produces the goods, it is the man who produces cereals, it is the man who produces cotton and other agricultural produce and unless the man who is working on the soil knows that what he produces will go to him ultimately and the result of his sweat and labour is not going to be taken away by somebody-else, till then he is not able to put-forth the very best in him Therefore, I think this is the basic approach of the twenty-point programme that we must look at those factors in detail which have arrested these human factors which contribute to growth and which contribute towards the picking up of agriculture I am not saying anything profound or anything very unusual when I say this thing that both the yoke of the tradition and the cruelty of history has now to be undone. Unless we are in a position to do this, we should forget our targets. No amount of fertilisers and no amount of input in irrigation will achieve results. Sometimes, in innocence, we are made to believe only as if land, farms, tractors, fertilisers, good seeds get us results. To an extent they

do. But ultimately and basically, it is the human-factor which matters. Again, I may repeat,—it is relationship with land which matters.

Our history, unforunately has given a raw deal to many of our fellow citizens. One of the raw deals by the British to our farming community was in the heartland of India what? is called 'permanent settlement'. What dose permanent settlement mean? Permanent settlement basically means nothing else except that both land and man were given on lease to somebody so that they become perpetual slaves. This played havoc with us. It played havoc with our society socially. It played havoc with our production and productivity. It played havoc with man's vision, man's existence.

Now, we realise another aspect of it. Since permanent settlement came in the country, all the records were not available. We are not able to decide to-day, who owned which land and when? How was the land taken away? Even the land revenue records were not available. Therefore, when we talk in terms of land reforms, we have to lay a great deal of emphasis on completion of those records. That is why both as a part of the twenty-point programme and as a part of the planning process, we are laying a great deal of emphasis on completion of these records. In this year's plan, in the next year's plan, in the last year's plan, we are allocating adequate funds to the States so that they quickly complete the records. Because, once the records are complete, land distribution will become rational, just, correct and as it should be. I think that is the essence and the fundamental on which we can proceed. Only then it is possible for us to distribute land adequately.

The second step, of course, is that not only the land records must be completed, but we must get rid of the evil of crop sharing as soon we possibly can. In a way, it is a part of the same thing about which we were talking just now. Crop sharing ultimately means that the man who labours gives away half or more than a half to the man who has no other entitlement except that at one time in history he was able to usurp his or their right. To-day they own 4,000 acres or 40 acres and they remain absent from the land. They think they have a right to take away the share of the crop, simply because at one stage in history they were stronger than those who were deprived. Crop sharing must end not only as a part of social injustice but as an essential ingredient for more production. Unless the man who produces knows that all that he will harvest will go to him for his own children and his family, you cannot expect the best out of him. That is why the earlier we get rid of it, the better.

I do not want to talk about land ceiling to-day. Very fortunately, in India, the national consensus has now emerged about land ceiling. I think that phase is over—how many acres should be the ceiling, what is economic unit, etc, etc. So, I will not take your time on that. Since national consensus exists on that, we have to now give a visible push to see to it that land is distributed. Fortunately, since the twenty-point programme implementation started and also last year some visible results have been achieved, some of my friends have complained that the implementation is not as good as it should be. Perhaps, they are right. Perhaps, it does need more push. Perhaps, it does need more looking after. Perhaps, it needs more supervision on the part of those who are in political life, because, ultimately, we must remember one thing—no social change is ever brought by any bureaucracy anywhere. Let us remember the fact that the bringing in and ushering in of the new change and social transformation is our responsibility. We have been held responsible by our

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people and we have been given this charge to bring a social change. As persons following the legacy of Gandhiji and Nehru we must keep in mind the fact that any social revolution which has to come in the country has to be ushered in by those who have taken the pledge to stand by the people and I hope that we, whether sitting on this side of the House or on that side of the House, having the totality of public life in the country, believes and I hope, rightly, that we must usher in that change. For the last 20 or 25 years, if the results were limited they were basically because of the fact that we thought that revolution could be command performance. Social revolution can never be command performance. Social revolutions are always ushered in by those who have participated in the social revolution itself irrespective of their own interests. And that is why even when the results achieved are limited it will serve no purpose if we stand in this House and only keep on criticising the bureaucracy. It is not bureaucracy's rule, which we must all realise. I agree with a friend of mine who just now said that it is ultimately a social movement, a political movement, a movement which we must all need, which will bring in results And that is why, whether we talk in terms of land reform or we talk in terms of social transformation, basically, it is very important for us to realise and appreciate that nobody else can play our role. And we cannot bring in revolution by proxy. Revolutions have to be brought in by offering our own sweat, our own labour, our own effort, our own blood, if need be and that is why it is essential that we must participate in this endeavour.

Now, having said this, I may say that results are being achieved even then and the figures given to me show that till about the middle of December, the total acreage taken possession of in various States was of the order of about 3,04,300. The land distributed was of the order of 1,13,429 acres. The results are worthwhile mentioning. When we take the claims which have now been filed, both on voluntary basis and on official initiative, the same is quite substantial. The figures with me show that till the end of December approximately 8,81,713 returns have been filed voluntarily and 2,21,049 have been filed on official initiative and the total area declared surplus was of the order of 6,09,659 acres. This is the total of all the States about which I have the figures. But I am sure this figure will mount up because these are not the totally comprehensive figures.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): This is ceiling land which is coming under ceiling. You are giving such a figure. They are Government lands which have been distributed.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am talking of land reforms. I am talking of those lands for which returns have been filed and talking of those lands which have been partly distributed. But I am told, the progress of distribution will catch up considerably from now onwards and I hope by the time we meet next time in the House, perhaps I will be in a position to give more worthwhile figures.

I hope the House will agree with me that mere distribution alone does not solve the problem. Land can be distributed, it should be distributed, but we are primarily giving land to those who have been deprived for ages. And deprivation has many facets and we rightly call it poverty also. Poverty also means that the man who has been given land does not know what to do with it, he does not even have a pair of bullocks. He does not know how to buy fertilizers because he does not have the money. He cannot get water. He cannot sink a tube-well. He cannot get electricity, he does not have the money. So, when we think in terms of doing a

new social justice, and if I may use the word, 'new social deal', it is very important for us to remember that we think in terms of total package deal. A man should not get only land, but he must have adequate means to get these problems also solved.

And that is why we are thinking in terms of having a new rural credit policy. New rural credit policy means cooperative credit. It also means new social credits availability. And that is why it must catch up. Again, more important than making the institutional credit available is the political vigilance and unless the political vigilance is available, the deprived which is uneducated, the deprived who has never learnt to get his dues will never be able to get it and, unless at the social and local village level, people are available to look after his interests, he will never be able to get it. Therefore, I feel that some beginnings have been made—some negative, some positive. I mentioned the positive also. I would also like to mention the negative. The negative is the 20 point programme. It talks, for instance, of wiping off the debts. But, what is the debt after all? The debt in rural life for the poor man is not the money that he took but, it is, by and large, the overcharged interest; it is by and large the price that he pays by his ignorance; it is by and large the price that he pays because he is unable to defend himself; it is by and large a phase of social inequality. Add that is why when we talk in terms of wiping off of his debts, I think, in a way, we are also trying to let him stand up and, after centuries, demand his own right.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Can you not ban the private lending?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Banning is not difficult. The amount is subsidised by the social institution. Now, social institutions cannot be wished overnight. Social institutions have to be built in gradually. And that is where the work at the local level will have to be done. Even in the centre and the State capitals if we decide that the social institutions for credits will be available, they will not work effectively then unless you and I and the colleagues sitting here roll up our sleeves and say that we will stand up in the village and see to it that the man gets his dues, the money-lender, whether he is there or not, will not be able to exploit the man. Whether you abolish it or not, there is always a way of doing it. Only if the social need and the social availability are married together, the private interest comes in. But, if we do not allow this unhealthy marriage to be formed, then it is very very significant for us to realise that this institution will end. In the same context and in the same breath, I would also like to mention about bonded labour. Bonded labour, we all know should end. We realised to our shame after 30 years of freedom and we woke up and thought that some of our fellow citizens were still in the bonded labour which is another respectable name—not respectable, there is another name —for human slavery. I do not know how long we tolerated it and why. I am glad that this twenty-point programme has focussed on this. Legislations have been passed. But, legislations along cannot solve the problem. At the grassroots, we have to see that each Indian, wherever he may be—whether he is an Adivasi or Harijan and whether he is a landless labourer or anyone and in whatever name of culture and of our tradition, he who is subject to work for others is released from there. That is what we must see to and that, I think, is one of the basic points of emphasis to the twenty-point programme.

Sir, I must also say that this entire packet of inputs will create a social environment and social problem of a different nature and to some of which I am drawing your attention. A hump in our production has now come. We have decided for ourselves, and, right-

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ly so, in the Plan that by the end of the Fifth Plan, our foodgrains production should be 140 million tonnes. Now, we must work backwards—what will these 140 million tonnes give us and how much of fertiliser, how much of irrigation, what type of man and land relationship, how much of electricity, how many tube wells there should be. And that is where the Plan has tried to plug in the holes.

Some of my friends have drawn my attention in the debate to the problem of fertilisers. Fertiliser, unfortunately, has been one of our difficulties because it is, as you all know, by and large petroleum-based and with the new inflationary pressures that we were faced with the prices of fertiliser also went up. That is why the difficulty arose. Therefore, when we had to raise the price in 1974, it was primarily raised because we had to import a very expensive thing and, if we had not raised the price at that time, the element of subsidy in the budget would have been of the order of Rs. 400 crores.

Now there was no escape from it To an extent the prices were raised, but even after raising and revising the prices, the subsidy still continues and, fertilisers today, are subsidised to the extent of Rs. 140 crores. The national budget bears the brunt of it and that is where Rs. 140 crores have to be found. I must say although the subsidy is there the consumption of fertiliser has gone down and we have to see to it that the fertiliser consumption does not go down. In the same context I must mention that in food our food targets have to be considerably checked up. The progress is being sustained and the production is picking up but I hope we will be in a position to turn it into a permanent habit rather than a periodical happening and unless we are able to do so the problem will not be solved. Sir, I might also mention that the procurement about which doubts have been expressed is going on satisfactorily. In this kharif crop elaborate arrangements have been made for procurement and by the end of December 1975 about 70 lakh tonnes of kharif cereals has been procured as against 14 lakh tonnes in the same period last year. Therefore, if there is any doubt about procurement of foodgrains we must not get worried about. The targets will be kept. Sir, not only should we procure for our consumption but we must also move towards building up buffer-stock. It is an important back-rock and the bed-rock for building our economy so far as foodgrain is concerned. About rural indebtedness I might add that by the end of December along with these 50 rural banks each with 100 branches have been planned—five banks have been established in various places—and we are hoping along with the cooperative credit to a very large extent this problem will be solved.

Mr. Chairman, the 20-point programme has also emphasised to a large extent the minimum agricultural wage. Now, minimum agricultural wage has been fixed and I am told a review has been undertaken by the States and minimum wages have enhanced in most of the States The administrative arrangements for implementation of the minimum wages are being geared up in the States. This is what I am told but I also hear some friends saying that perhaps this is more on paper than on the ground Therefore, I might repeat, implementation supervision has to come on the political base and, I hope, when we go back to our constituencies when the session is over we will be able to come back and tell the concerned Ministers as to what we have seen in the field so that if more tightening up is needed to make it effective. it could be done.

Similarly I had mentioned about the bonded labour and the steps that had been taken. Now. I come to a very

significant aspect of the 20-point programme, namely, house-sites. I would like to say that progress has been satisfactory in this respect. This hon'ble House will recall, we have been talking about house-sites for a fairly long time not only because we feel that the people in the rural life should have houses but also because we feel that house-site is the first beginning of feeling of security on the part of the landless workers. It is the harijan, adivasi or landless worker who generally does not own a house-site and wherever the landlord gets upset with him in his anxiety to be unfair to him he would push him out not only from the land but also from the house-site. Therefore, this programme is being given a great deal of push and the progress in this context is satisfactory. I am given to understand that by the end of December about 60 lakh house-sites would have already been distributed but I share one observation made here that merely giving house-site does not solve the problem unless the man is able to put up a semblance of a house till then what is the use of giving the house-site. But the difficulty is that the house shortage in rural life is very large. The last survey, conducted some years ago, put the figure at 18 million.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is getting.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I was to have 40 minutes

MR. CHAIRMAN: True. From 5.20 onwards 40 minutes brings it to 6 P M The idea was that unless we give five minutes, even two minutes, for the next Resolution to be moved, it will not survive. Therefore, I seek your co-operation

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The housing shortage in rural life is of the order of 18 million. To this, unfortunately, every year another 1.8 million is added. Therefore, the house shortage in rural life is increasing. This house shortage generally falls on the very poor. As you know, the latest survey gives us very devastating figures about the people below the poverty line. I will not take your time in giving these. But if we look at them, it is enough to upset us. But I am glad that in some States like Kerala and Orissa, some good work has been done in regard to rural houses also and I hope that as we are able to spare more funds for the plan we will be able to pick up in this direction.

I was emphasising, I hope rightly, that basically our economy is a rural economy, and that is why we have tried, when we talk in terms of inputs, to put the emphasis on irrigation The twenty-point programme talks about adding about 5 million hectares in the course of the Plan. By the end of 1976, 171 million hectares would be under the plough. Out of this, only 45.30 million hectares would be irrigated in the proper sense of the word. If we are talking generally in terms of the miracles of Punjab and Haryana, these miracles are basically miracles of irrigation. If we are able to do more irrigation, if we are able to add to our figure of 45 million hectares another 5 million, it will be a substantial push forward and then I hope our production will go up in a similar way. In 1974-75, we were able to invest Rs. 885 crores and add 0.65 million hectares. In the current year, we are investing Rs. 500 crores and adding 1.1 million hectares. Next year we intend to step this up to 1.10 million hectares. I am sure by the end of the Plan period, we will be able to add what we require, namely 5 million hectares.

In today's context, when I talk of irrigation, I cannot get away from energy. Energy is not only essential for industry but is also of equal importance for irrigation. That is why when we talk in terms of lift irrigation, when we talk in terms of pumping sets, it is very important that we

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do a great deal of investment in the energy sector itself. Hence it has become a core sector. I will not take your time much on this. We are emphasising a great deal on pumping sets. In 1974-75, we were able to energise 1.66 lakh pumps. In 1975-76 (this year), we are wanting to add another 1.73 lakh pump sets.

Also we are investing a great deal of money, that is approximately Rs. 300 crores, in minor irrigation. This will ultimately take our progress a great deal forward. That is why the allocation for irrigation and power scheme during the current year has been increased by about Rs. 100 crores. Additional Central assistance of Rs. 85 crores has been made to States to accelerate the work of irrigation and power projects which are in an advanced stage of construction. This again will be able to solve, to a great extent, the problems that my friends have drawn our attention to.

In 1974-75, we were able to add 1 7 million kilowatts. In the current year, we will add 2.6 million kilowatts. We wish to continue this pace and also emphasise on electrified villages, the number of which has now reached approx. 1,70,000.

I know I am taking a lot of your time. I am trying to jump the twenty-point programme. It is a very comprehensive, wholesale programme...

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not extend the time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under the rules, it is not possible.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Unless I give a full picture of the steps taken, it will not be possible to appreciate the progress made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know your difficulty.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: That is why I am handicapped. It is not only the members sitting here but the country would want to know how far we have implemented it.

So far I was talking about the rural sector. The main difficulty that we have been facing in our economy was inflation; inflation partly indigenous and partly imported, I think, to a large extent imported. The real difficulty we faced was the oil situation; we imported inflation and were exporting to the other countries at recessionary prices. We suffered both ways. That is why our prices were running out of our control. The measures which have been taken, you will see today, have not only enabled us to manage that situation but have also helped in bringing down the prices. Prices have stabilised and that is why it has now become possible to think in terms of finalising the plan also. Because once you are in a position to finalise the plan, then only more dependable growth will become possible.

The prices of essential commodities have fallen throughout the country. In the first month of emergency there was a minus rate of inflation of 1 9 per cent Between July and December 1975, the wholesale prices have fallen by 5 4 per cent; even though the normal seasonal rise in the price was largely suppressed this year, the consumer prices for agricultural labourers showed a remarkable decline of 8.3 per cent between July and December 1975 Stabilisation of prices, industrial discipline and the attack on anti-social elements had given us a new hope and faith and a new vision and that is why our industrial production is picking up; in terms of coal production it has gone up by 12 per cent; in terms of alumina by 44 per cent; in terms of power generation, by 12 per cent or in terms of vanaspati, by 52 per cent. Production is picking up and for this I again wish to express my thanks to the co-operation of the

working class, and to the trade unions who have done a great deal. I am not now talking about the progress achieved by the railways, by the public sector and other industrial sectors because I know that my friend Mr. Unnikrishnan is getting very impatient; I promise him that I shall give him an opportunity.

The twenty-point programme has laid a great deal of emphasis on handloom. Handloom development has given us new hope and it is picking up. I should only like to say that so far as handloom is concerned we were able to clear accumulated stocks of handlooms Loans totalling Rs 4 72 crores have been given to the concerned States, and to All India Fabric Co-operative Marketing Society and alongwith that there was a subsidy of ten per cent from the Centre. It is also a fact that the development plan for handloom industry has been prepared and it provided for larger coverage of co-operatives and supplies. Standard cloth situation is very much better That is why we are now in a position to say that nobody is suffering from shortage. For socialisation of the urban land, the Bill is already before you I should like to say a word and finish The Government is keenly aware of the need for further intensifying the efforts for effective implementation of the programmes and in view of this it is proposed to suggest to my friend Mr. Bibhuti Mishra to withdraw his resolution because it is being adequately supervised at the state level and at the central level and the Prime Minister's Secretariat is co-ordinating the whole thing.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : सभापति जी, 523 आदमियों में मुश्किल से रिज़ोल्यूशन बैलट में आता है, और जब आप कहते है कि जवाब न दे तो लोग समझेंगे कि रिजोल्यूशन का जवाब न देना उचित नहीं है। मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा चूंकि हमारे साथी को रिजोल्यूशन मूव करना है।

सदन के सभी सदस्यों ने मेरे प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक समर्थन किया इस के लिए मैं उन का आभारी हूं। मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से जवाब दिया, अगर कुछ समय रहता तो और ज्यादा जवाब देते जिस से देश को पता चले कि हमारी सरकार क्या कर रही है। हमारे विरोध के तीन भाइयों को शक हुआ है, जैसे हमारे जिले में जब गांधीजी गये थे तो बडे बडे नेताओं को शक था कि प्लान्टर्स नहीं भागेंगे। लेकिन गांधी जी ने बड़े बडे नेताओं को कहा कि प्लान्टर्स भाग जायेंगे। सन् 1930 में मैं डा० राजेन्द्र बाबू के साथ घूमता था और मैं अपने जिले का डिक्टेटर था। उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा था। कि आज मालूम होता है कि गांधी जी की बात सही निकली। वसे ही 1947 की 15 अगस्त तक लोगों को विश्वास नहीं था कि अंग्रेज यहां से चला जाएगा। हमारे बहुत से विरोधी भाइयों की ओर यहा तक कि हमारे पार्टी में भी ऐसे बहुत से लोग उस समय थे, जिन को यह विश्वास नहीं होता था कि अंग्रेज यहां से चला जाएगा।

यह सत्य बात है कि हम यहा पर कुछ प्रस्ताव लाते है तो उन मे कुछ पर अमल करते है और कुछ पर अमल नही होता है लेकिन हम आगे बढ़ते जाते है। इसी तरह से यह जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम है, इन मे बॉंडेड लेबर को खत्म कर दिया गया है और सब से इम्पॉर्टेन्ट बात यह है कि शहरी ज़मीन के बारे मे जो हम बीसियों बार चिल्लाया करते थे, उस की सीलिंग होनी चाहिए, आज हम देखते है कि सरकार वह बिल ले आई है और उस बिल को भी हम पास करेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मावलंकर जी ने कहा कि कुछ लीगल और एडमिनिस्ट्रे-

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

लिव हैंडिल्स हैं। यह ठीक है लेकिन मैं आप को बताता हू कि बिहार मे हाई कोर्ट मे बहुत से मुकदमे पड़े हुए हैं और हाई कोर्ट उनमे फैसला नही कर रहा है। सीलिंग के मामले पड़े हुए है। तो लीगल हैंडिल्स है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव हैंडिल्स भी है जैसा कि आप ने कहा कि नीचे के स्तर पर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नही होता है। ये दोनों दिक्कते हैं। (व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं कहता हू कि मावलंकर जी ने ठीक से समझा नही है मेरे प्रस्ताव को समझेगे तो प्रस्ताव नही मालूम होगा।

दूसरी तरफ हमारे मेहता जी और सैकीरा जी को विश्वास नही है कि यह प्रोग्राम सफलीभूत होगा। मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हू कि वे अपने जीवन काल मे ही देख लेंगे कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम सफलीभूत हो गया है।

श्री पी० एम० मेहता (भावनगर) मैंने यह कहा था कि आप काम नही करेंगे तो यह नही होगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र मैं यह बताना चाहता हू कि गुजराल साहब ने मेरे एक सवाल का जवाब नही दिया। मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब मे गवर्नमेंट ने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था। मेरा सवाल था

whether since Independence industries have been set up only in selected regions,

तो इस से जो लिस्ट दी है उसमे जिस एरिया से मैं आता हू वहा कोई इंडस्ट्री नही है।

सभापति महोदय मैं आप से हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना करना चाहता हू कि डिटेल्स मे मत जाएं। यह तो हम आपस मे बात कर के कर सकते हैं। आप थोड़ा सा सहयोग दीजिए।

श्री विभूति मिश्र आप सोशलिस्ट है तो मैं भी सोशलिस्ट हू। आप जरा सुनिये और घबराइये नही। मैं अभी समाप्त कर रहा हू। मैं यह कह रहा था कि इंडस्ट्री के मामले मे सरकार को हर एरिया के लिए ख्याल रखना चाहिए और पिछड़े हुए एरियाज का ज्यादा ख्याल रखिये।

गुजराल साहब ने एक बात कही कि पहला रिकार्ड ठीक नही था। हमारे पंडित द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी भी बैठ हुए हैं और वह इस बात को जानते हैं कि अंग्रेजो के जमाने में बतिया राज्य कोर्ट आफ वार्डस् के कब्जे मे था और आप रिकार्ड उठा कर देख लीजिए कि जमीदारी का रिकार्ड वहा का कितना अच्छा था और अब जब कि जमीदारी आप के हाथ मे आ गई है आप अपना रिकार्ड देख लीजिए। पता नही लगता है कि कोई रिकार्ड है या नही। अंग्रेजो के जमाने मे जो जमीदारी प्रथा थी उस का रिकार्ड एक नम्बर का था।

तीसरी बात क्रेडिट की है। वह बहुत इम्पोर्टेन्ट चीज है और किसानों के लिए फर्टिलाइजर्स और बिजली का भी बहुत आवश्यकता है। इसलिए मैं अन्त मे यही कहूगा कि सरकार को इस 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को मनसा वाचा कर्मणा जल्दी से से जल्दी कार्यान्वित करने को कोशिश करनी चाहिए और लोगो को इस के पूरा होने मे संदेह नही करना चाहिए।

18 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN I shall first put the amendments moved by Shri Sequeira and Shri Daga

Amendments Nos. 1 to 3 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does he want to withdraw his resolution?

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his resolution?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

18.01 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House taking into consideration the experience of the working of the Constitution of India during the last twenty-five years and confronted with the tasks and challenges of social reconstruction is of the opinion that significant changes are called for in the constitutional framework of the country. The House, therefore, urges the Government of India to initiate constitutional amendments particularly in the nature of property rights and to secure meaningful realisation of the principles enshrined in the Preamble and the Directive Principles of the State Policy of the Constitution keeping intact the supremacy of Parliament, the federal structure and legitimate rights of the minorities, the Tribals, Harijans and other submerged sections of our population."

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I am happy you have extended the time to accommodate the hon. member to move his resolution, but it is necessary to seek the pleasure of the House for extending the sitting beyond 6.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The private members' business started at 3 35 and 2-1|2 hours will be over only at 6.05.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): The year 1975 is the watershed year in the history of India. It was Justice Holmes who said that the life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience....

MR CHAIRMAN: You can continue on the next day.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 2, 1976/Magha 13, 1897 (Saka).

GMGIPND—Job I—L.S. 2308—J.C, 3641—3-3-76—978